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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE tab kept on the fruits of bull fights in the City of Mexico for four days, reads as follows: "Horses killed, 10; bulls killed, 19; horses wounded, 11; bull-fighters wounded, 4; total animals, 44."

DURING the last year the revenue received by the United States government from cigarette manufacturers was nearly $600,000, and the number of cigarettes manufactured was about 1,200,000,000. The internal revenue on each cigarette is one-twentieth of a cent.

The petroleum deposits of Lake Maracaybo in Venezuela, are apparently coming into the world's market as a rival to the American and Russian products. Rumor has it that the Rothschilds are likely to secure the monopoly of the new American deposits.

The production of locomotives in Europe during the year 1886 amounted in England to 2,200; Germany, 2000; France, 1000; Belgium, 500; Austria, 400; Switzerland, 120; Italy, 70; Sweden, 50; Russia, 40, and Holland, 20; in all 6,400 engines. The largest works in the world is the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, which is capable of turning out 600 per year. Borsig in Berlin can produce 300 in that time.

The canning of fruits and vegetables in California has increased rapidly within the last few years. It has nearly trebled in a decade, the pack of last season exceeding 760,000 cases, and that of 1887 is estimated to be at least 30 per cent. larger, making the production nearly 1,000,000 cases. Fully 80 per cent. of these canned goods are marketed east of the Rocky mountains, not a few of them being sold for direct export to Europe.

The male representative of the honored English house of Fairfax lives near Washington, an American citizen, a busy farmer, driving his own teams to market, and utterly indifferent to his title. Nothing will induce him to go to England and assume its privileges, including his seat in the House of Lords. It was Mr. (or Lord) Fairfax's great-grandfather who, when he heard that Cornwallis had yielded to General Washington, turned with a heart-disgusted look to his valet, and said: "Sam, put me to bed! It's time I should die!"—and died in an hour.

The Signal Service Bureau has decided to display signals with a view to distinguish between light and severe storms. Along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and on the Great Lakes, a yellow flag with a white centre will indicate that the winds expected are not so severe, but that well-found and seaworthy vessels can meet them without great danger. A red flag with a black centre, now in use, will indicate that the storm is expected to be of more marked violence. In view of the difficulty of varying night signals, they will not distinctively show the force, but indicate the wind direction only; a red light for easterly winds, and red and white light for westerly winds.

A pretty Nebraska widow who had ensnared the affections of many respectable farmers living near Wyman was recently ordered to leave the county by a band of "regulators" under penalty of a coat of tar and feathers. Nothing daunted by the threat the widow bought a double barrel shotgun and awaited developments. When the "regulators" approached the house to carry out their threats, the sight of a loaded gun pointing from one of the windows deterred them, and one of the number, in admiration of the woman's pluck, advanced under a flag of truce, proposed marriage and was accepted on the spot. Then a minister was called in, the marriage was celebrated and the night wound up with a round of festivities.

Niagara Falls is a changed place. From the brink of the American falls to the smooth water at the head of the rapids the view is unobstructed, except by a single pulp mill, which is to be removed. The former visitor who remembers the unsatisfactory and partial views of years ago, wonders if he ever saw these rapids before. Formerly the full sweep of the water dashing down this declivity of fifty-five feet before taking the final plunge over the abyss could be seen at no point open to the public. Now the view is as free as the water which dashes madly before the visitor's eyes. There is no more obstruction to the view of the American rapids than to that of the Canadian rapids from the outermost of the three sisters islands.

THE Boston Bulletin declares that, "Notwithstanding the great draw upon the wood resources of the country there is no danger of exhaustion at present. New England is by no means denuded of its timber. The great Northwestern pineries are comparatively unexhausted. There is also a vigorous second growth of white pine in New England, where the forests are already yielding between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 feet of timber annually. Southern pine, although stripped from the banks of streams flowing into the Atlantic, is practically untouched in the Gulf States, especially those bordering on the Mississippi. The hard-wood forests of the Mississippi basin are still prolific. In Michigan, particularly the Northern Peninsula, hard wood is plentiful, maple especially. In the Pacific coast region the great forests of fir are practically intact. The forest capacity of the country is vast. Strange to say, the decimating element of most potence is fire, and not the axes of mercenary timber speculators.

Heroism.

Not on the battlefield, I deem,
Are deeds the most heroic done;
Not where the sword and bayonet gleam
Are victories the grandest won.

Not in the plague infested town,
Where stay the few the sick to save,
And for their lives their own lay down,
Shalt thou behold the world's most brave?

In acts of great self sacrifice,
Of which all men with wonder hear,
A secret inspiration lie,
That stirs the soul, and conquers fear,

To do the duty few shall know,
And knowing, scorn what God requires,
The menial duty far below,
The task to which the heart aspires.

To do such service, out of love,
Unmoved by either praise or blame,
And with a steadfast soul above
The reach of either pride or shame,

Displays a courage that alone
In one such act doth far outshine
All other earth had ever known,
A courage Christlike and divine.

A GOOD CATCH.

BY EMILY LENNOX.

"Mr. Ainsley Arbuthnot" was the name beautifully engraved on the elegant visiting card which a servant presented to Evelyn Ogden, as she stood before a tall pier-glass, admiring the sweep of her white satin train, and the wave of her glossy black hair.

"You are ready, I suppose, Sybil?" she asked, with a disdainful glance at her shy little cousin, whose modest toilette of wine-colored cashmere hardly suited Miss Evelyn's elaborate taste.

"Oh, yes!" Sybil answered, promptly. "I have been ready for some time."

"Why don't you put some white lace around your neck?" Evelyn asked, critically. "You look so—oh, so plain."

She was going to say "countryfied," but repented of that and amended her speech.

"I haven't any lace," Sybil said, frankly.

"I'll lend you my fichu," said Evelyn, less in a spirit of generosity than in a wish to have Sybil look semi-respectable.

"Thanks," was the gentle reply, "but I would rather not borrow any fine feathers, Evelyn, dear. Don't mind me. I couldn't look anything but plain if I tried, and it will suit me better to creep into a quiet corner where no one will see me. I can enjoy your triumphs, cousin, for I am sure you will have them. You look beautiful to-night."

"Do you think so?" said Evelyn, with a conscious glance toward the mirror. "I am glad this dress is so becoming. Mr. Arbuthnot adores white."

"I almost wish I hadn't said I would go," observed Sybil, looking down at her own plain dress. "I am afraid I shall disgrace you, Evelyn. I don't even know how to behave, for I never heard of a progressive-angling party before."

"Oh, it's simple enough," said Evelyn, buttoning her long gloves. "There will be a lot of tubs, or punch-bowls, probably, and we will all have gilt fishing rods and lines, with hooks on them. The fish are hollow and have prizes inside. We all fish for them, and nobody knows what he is going to get till the fish are opened. There is to be a gold ring in one to-night, they say. It will be like wedding cake. But you needn't worry, Sybil; I'll tell you what to do."

Sybil was not worrying. She was perfectly quiet—in fact, so much so, that Evelyn fancied her brilliant escort would not be at all pleased with this unexpected addition to their party.

Sybil had come to the city to try and get a position as a teacher, and Evelyn did not fancy taking her out in society; but Mr. Ogden had a tender feeling for his sister's child, and commanded his daughter to show her all the honors due to a distinguished guest.

"My cousin, Miss Weir, Mr. Arbuthnot," said Evelyn, presenting Sybil to the gentleman who awaited them in the parlor.

Ainsley Arbuthnot's keen eyes had swept in an instant over the white satin gown, with the mental observation:

"Overdressed!"

They rested now upon the slender, little figure in the soft, rich-colored cashmere, and they lighted with genuine admiration.

"I am pleased to make your acquaintance, Miss Weir," he said, with that quiet yet impressive manner which is such a valuable gift.

Sybil murmured something, but her fields fell before that magnetic glance.

How handsome he was, and how perfectly self-possessed! It was no wonder that Evelyn was always talking about Ainsley Arbuthnot.

He was rich, too, they said, though Sybil thought very little about wealth, save as some far-away thing which she would probably never possess in all her lifetime.

The "progressive angling" went on at Mrs. Bayard's house, where Sybil felt as though she were in fairy-land, among flowers and fragrance, and parti-colored lights that shone on a crowd of elegantly dressed men and women, who moved about in a scene of rare beauty and splendor.

"Must I fish too?" Sybil asked, nervously, as she looked shyly at the superb cut-glass bowls, in which artificial goldfish were swimming in perfumed water. "I would rather not."

"Don't be afraid," said Arbuthnot, kindly. "They all make botches of it."

"Aren't you going to fish, Arbuthnot?" called out an exquisite youth, who wore a primrose and an eye-glass. "It's no end of a lark, 'pon honor! It's such fun to see those stupid little tin things wriggle."

"Is it, really?" said Arbuthnot, with imperturbable gravity, while the speaker began to dangle his absurd little line in the water.

"Do you know what that makes me think of?" he continued, in a low tone, which only Sybil heard. "It reminds me of a definition which I once heard given for a fishing-rod—'a stick with a worm at one end and a fool at the other.'"

Sybil broke out into a merry laugh, which made Evelyn turn around to see what the fun was.

"Won't you try now?" said Mr. Arbuthnot. "There are not very many people at the table."

"Yes," said Evelyn, sweetly; "let us try now, by all means. Do you know, Mr. Arbuthnot, there is to be a german after the fishing, and we ladies have to fish our partners out of yonder bowl?"

"How momentous!" Arbuthnot exclaimed. "I hope heaven may be kind to me."

Evelyn smiled at him, and Sybil, having a sense of being in the way moved toward the table.

"Come, ladies!" cried the youth with the eyeglass. "There are as good fish in the sea as ever yet were caught."

"Allow me!" said Dick Travers, a brother of the hostess, to whom Sybil had been presented, and she found herself in possession of one of the gilded willow rods, which were gaily adorned with bows of ribbon.

She cast in her line, and almost immediately the others were cast alongside.

"I am fishing for you, Miss Weir," said Dick, boldly. "I want a good partner, and you look as though you danced divinely."

"I am very fond of it," Sybil said, modestly; "but I don't know much about the german. I think I should be almost afraid to try."

Evelyn frowned and bit her lips. What a fool the girl was!

"Why, Sybil!" she said, pettishly. "You are fishing on my side. I want that little fat fish. I'm sure he's got something nice in him."

"You are welcome to him, I'm sure," said Sybil, abandoning her game very pleasantly. "I'd rather have that slim little fellow. Perhaps he hasn't anything in him, and then I shall be allowed to look on."

"Aha!" cried Dick, whose skilled hand had hooked up the first fish. "What have we got here? No. 17. Amy, what is No. 17—gentleman's prize?

"You dance with Miss Irwin," said Mrs. Bayard, putting a box into her brother's hand.

Dick groaned.

"Never mind," said Arbuthnot, laughing. "We are only going to have six figures. Let us see what you have got."

Dick produced a very pretty leather pocket-book, which they were all admiring, when Miss Evelyn's cry of triumph riveted attention on herself.

"I've got him!" she exclaimed, lifting the fat fish out of the water.

But great was her chagrin when she found that it contained no prize at all, and the name of somebody whom she did not like.

"I'm afraid I shall not catch anybody," said Sybil, who found it quite difficult.

"You don't go at it right," said Dick. "Drop your hook down deep, and then bring it up slowly—this way. Try the little fellow over there. That's right. Gently now. There—aha. What did I tell you? That was well done, wasn't it, Ainsley?"

"Excellent," said Ainsley. "Open him—do. I am consumed with curiosity."

Sibyl obeyed, laughingly, expecting nothing.

"By Jove!" Dick cried, "She's hooked the gold ring."

Sure enough, inside of the slim little fish lay the shining band which every one coveted.

"It is like the Arabian Nights," she said in astonishment. "How pretty it is!" And see this French motto inside—'Mariau femme, l'anne portrait.'"

"That means you will be married in a year," said Arbuthnot, smiling into her shy, little, flushed face.

"I don't think that's likely," Sibyl replied. "But I never dreamed of getting the ring. I wonder how I ever happened to."

"There is no great mystery, as I can see," said Evelyn, with a disagreeable laugh. "A brother of Mrs. Bayard's ought to be able to prompt one effectively."

"Miss Ogden," said Dick, quickly, "I hope you do not think that I knew where the ring was?"

"Oh, of course not," was the sarcastic rejoinder. "Ah, Captain Clyde, is this you? The music is playing. I suppose we may as well go into the ball-room."

Dick Clyde smothered an exclamation as he turned to Ainsley with a curious look.

"You have not fished yet," he said.

"There is plenty of time," Arbuthnot answered. "There is Miss Irwin, Dick. She looks appealing."

"You always have your own way, Ainsley," Dick said, resentfully, and went off to find his partner.

Sybil and Mr. Arbuthnot were left alone by the table.

"Aren't you going to fish?" she asked.

"No, I am to lead the german, and it is my peculiar privilege to choose a partner. Will you dance with me, Miss Weir?"

"Oh, Mr. Arbuthnot, I shall disgrace you."

"I will run the risk," he said, offering his arm, which she took shyly. "How pretty that ring looks on your hand! Do you know I have a strong desire to put it on with a wish?"

"Well, I haven't any objections," said Sybil, blushing faintly.

So Ainsley took her small white hand, and put the ring on it.

"It will come true in a year, if it comes true at all," he said. "Now, come! The german begins at ten, and I must tell you what figures I have chosen."

Everybody wanted to know who that quiet little thing was who danced with Ainsley Arbuthnot; and the next day Dick Travers brought a friend to call. He found Evelyn Ogden alone in her glory.

"Miss Weir has gone out to hunt a place," she said viciously. "She wants to teach school, I believe."

"Ah, you don't say?" said Dick's companion, who was the yonth with the primrose. "Do you think she would take me for a pupil? I am not much on most things, but the fellows say I am the very deuce at geography."

A month slipped by, and Sybil went home disappointed. It was the wrong time of year, they said. She might get a place in the fall, but there was none vacant now.

"I'm afraid I'm not of much account, Aunt Hannah," she said, despondently, as she sat by the little old study-lamp, thinking it all over. "I might as well have stayed at home, and not spent the money going to town. Indeed," she added, with a sigh, "it would have been a great deal better."

It was an odd answer to her observation, that there came just at that moment a ring at the bell, which brought her face to face in the doorway with Ainsley Arbuthnot."

"I have followed you," he said, holding the hand which she gave him. "I found that I could not be happy away from you, and I came to ask, Sybil, whether I might not stay with you always?"

"Come in," she said, leading him into the parlor, where only the firelight shone. "Excuse me," she added, hastily, "I will get a lamp."

"This will do," he said, detaining her. "I like this best. Sybil, you know what I came for. I love you. Will you marry me?"

She was a natural girl, without any art or coquetry, and she answered him, out of her heart:

"Yes."

"Then my wish will come true," he said, lifting her hand and kissing it where the gold ring spanned her pretty finger. "Do you know what I wished, darling? The ring said that the year would bring you a husband, and I wished it might be me."

It is needless to say that Sybil did not look for any further position.

"She ought to be satisfied," said Evelyn Ogden, when she heard of the engagement. "It is astonishing what good fortune some of those plain girls have. Mr. Arbuthnot is the best catch of the season."—[Saturday Night.

Handling California Wheat.

In no country in the world can wheat be handled as cheaply as in California. During the harvest season there is no possibility of rain, and the wheat is put into burlap bags and stacked up in the field until the farmer is ready to ship. When sent to San Francisco it lies on the wharf until a ship is ready to take it on board. No shelter is needed, and there are no elevator charges, the bags being placed on board ship just as they come from the fields. In addition to the profit resulting from cheap handling, the owner has his profits considerably increased by the gain in weight made on the voyage to Liverpool. When the wheat leaves California it is dry as tinder, and in exactly the condition to absorb the moisture of the sea air; and, consequently, on its arrival in England a cargo of wheat will be heavier by many thousand pounds than when it left California. Wheat is never shipped in bulk, but always in bags, as when loaded in bulk it is about the most dangerous cargo a ship can carry. No matter how lightly it may be packed at first, it settles considerably within a short time, and then it is very liable to shift. When shifting takes place a ship is as good as lost, as the change in the center of gravity throws her on her beam ends, and she is nearly certain to go to the bottom in the first moderate gale. Many ships were lost in this way, and by the shipment of grain in bulk is prohibited by law.—[Globe-Democrat.

Without Injury.

The other day a reporter saw a blacksmith examining an ax, from which he had been asked to remove a portion of the handle, which had been broken off close to the iron. The wood could not be driven out, and as nails had been driven at the end it could not be bored out. "What will you do?" asked the reporter. "I'll burn it out," was the reply. "But you'll injure the temper of the steel," suggested the reporter. "Well, maybe not," said the smith. He drove the cutting edge into the moist earth and built a fire around the projecting part. The wood became charred and was easily removed, while the tempered part of the ax sustained no injury.—[Philadelphia Call.

The Lost Child.

"Please, sir, have you seen a gentleman without a little girl?"

"Well, and what if I have, little one?"

"My Uncle John has lost me, and I thought if you'd seen a gentleman without a little girl you could tell me where he was."—[Harper's Young Folks.

RINGS IN TREES.

What Measurements of Forest Growth Have Disclosed.

The Rings Declared Not a True Test of a Tree's Life.

Every day some pet theory, long held and honestly venerated, is being demolished and sent to the limbo of myth with Tell's apple, Washington's cherry tree and other old acquaintances. Now the age rings in trees have to suffer limbonization, if the word may be allowed. Mr. R. W. Furras, an agent of the United States Forestry Department, who has given much attention to the age of a tree as indicated by rings, as well as to the period at which trees of different species stop growing and that at which the wood is at its best, has reached some conclusions of general interest. He says:

"Concentric or annual rings, which were once accepted as good legal evidence, fail, except where climate, soil, temperature, humidity and all other surroundings are regular and well balanced. Otherwise, they are mere guesswork. The only region within my knowledge where either rings or measurements were reliable indications are in the secluded, even and regularly tempered valleys of the Southern Pacific coast."

Annual measurements of white elm, catalpa, soft maple, sycamore, pig hickory, cotton wood, chestnut, box elder, honey locust, coffee tree, burr and white oak, black walnut, osage orange, white pine, red cedar, mulberry and yellow willow (nineteen species), made in southeastern Nebraska, show that "annual growth is very irregular, sometimes scarcely perceptible and again quite large," and this he attributes to the difference in seasons. As trees increase in age inner rings decrease in size, sometimes almost disappearing. Diminished rate in growth after a certain age is a rule. Of four great beeches mentioned in London, there were three, each about seventeen feet in girth, whose ages were respectively 60, 102 and 200 years. Mr. Furras found twelve rings in a black locust six years old, twenty-one rings in a shell bark hickory of twelve years, ten rings in a pig hickory of six years, eleven rings in a wild crabapple of five years, and only twenty rings in a chestnut oak of twenty-four years. An American chestnut of only four years had nine rings, while a peach of eight years had only five rings.

Dr. A. M. Childs, a resident of Nebraska from 1854 to 1882, a careful observer for the Smithsonian Institution, who counted rings on some soft maples eleven years two months old, found on one side of the heart of one of them forty rings, and not less than thirty-five anywhere, which were quite distinct when the wood was green, but after it had been seasoned only twenty-four rings could be distinguished. Another expert says that all our Northern hard woods make many rings a year, sometimes as many as twelve, but as the last set of cells in a year's growth are very small and the first very large, the annual growth can always be determined, except when from local causes there is any particular year a little or no cell growth. This may give a large number on one side. Upon the Pacific coast of North America trees do not reach the point where they stop growing nearly as early as those of the Atlantic coast. Two hundred years is nearly the greatest age attained on the eastern side of the continent by trees that retain their vigor, while 500 years is the case of several species on the Western coast, and one writer is confident that a sequoia which was measured was not less that 2376 years old. At Wrangel, a western hemlock, six feet in diameter at the stump, was four feet in diameter 132 feet further up the trunk and its rings showed 432 years. But in the old Bartram Garden, near Philadelphia, not more than 150 years old, almost all the trees are on the down grade. The Quercus Robar, England's pride, which at home is said to live 1000 years, has grown to full size and died in this garden, and the foreign spruces are following suit. Silver firs planted in 1800 are decaying. The great difference in the longevity of trees upon the western and eastern coasts of continents in the Northern Hemisphere seems to be due to the warm, moist air carried by strong and permanent ocean currents from the tropics northeasterly, in both the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, which make the climate both moist and equable in high latitudes. In Sitka, as much as 100 inches of rain have fallen in a year, and the harbor is rarely frozen enough to hinder the passage of boats. In some winters scarcely any ice is seen.—[Lumber World.

A Considerate Mendicant.

"How is money?" said a middle-aged man, wearing a withered looking prince Albert coat, as he entered the office of a well-known broker. "Is there much of a demand for it now?"

"No, sir. Very slight demand."

"Ah! In that case perhaps you can accommodate me with ten cents to get a night's lodging with."—[Merchant Traveler.

One for Him.

Our Artist—Do you know, Maggie, you're a pretty girl and ought to let me draw you?"

Maggie—And do you know, sir, you're a pretty gentleman and I will let you draw me—a bucket or two of water.

It was washing day, and she kept him busy.—[Puck.

How to Act at a Fire.

Mr. A. W. C. Shean recently gave the following simple directions how to act on the occurrence of fire, before the Society of Arts: "Fire requires air; therefore, on its appearance every effort should be made to exclude air, shut all doors and windows. By this means fire may be confined to a single room for a sufficient period to enable all the inmates to be aroused and escape; but if the doors and windows are thrown open, the fanning of the wind and the draught will instantly cause the flames to increase with extraordinary rapidity. It must never be forgotten that the most precious moments are at the commencement of a fire, and not a single second of time should be lost in tackling it. In a room a tablecloth can be so used as to smother a large sheet of flame, and a cushion may serve to beat it out; a coat or anything similar may be used with equally successful result. The great point is presence of mind, calmness in danger, action guided by reason and thought. In all large houses buckets of water should be placed on every landing, a little salt being put into the water. Always endeavor to attack the bed of fire; if you cannot extinguish a fire, shut the window, and be sure to shut the door when making good your retreat. A wet silk handkerchief tied over the eyes and nose will make breathing possible in the midst of much smoke, and a blanket wetted and wrapped round the body will enable a person to pass through a sheet of flame in comparative safety. Should a lady's dress catch fire, let the wearer at once lie down; rolling may extinguish the fire, but if not, anything, woollen preferred, wrapped tightly round will effect the desired purpose. A burn becomes less painful the moment air is excluded from it. For simple burns, oil or the white of egg can be used. One part of carbolic acid to six parts of olive oil is found to be invaluable in most cases, slight or severe, and the first layer of lint should not be removed till the cure is complete, but saturated by the application of fresh outer layers from time to time. Linen rag soaked in a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil also forms a good dressing. Common whiting is very good, applied wet and continually damped with a sponge.—[Cultivator.

Trial Trip on the Clyde.

The large steel paddle steamer Empress, built to the order of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company, for their service in the English Channel, by the Fairfield Engineering and Shipbuilding Company (Limited) was recently run over the measured mile at Skelmorlie. Notwithstanding the high head wind that was blowing and the heavy sea running, the Empress attained a high speed of 21.3 knots, or rather over 24 miles an hour. The machinery is arranged so that the boilers are worked under forced draft. The steamer, which has a registed tonnage of 1,200 tons, is similar in design to the Victoria, built by the same firm last year, having a rudder at each end to facilitate her leaving the harbors.

Her dimensions are: Length between perpendiculars, 325 feet; breadth, 34 feet 9 inches; depth moulded to upper deck, 21 feet. She is built entirely of steel, and is divided into eight watertight compartments. This unusually close subdivision of the hull—a watertight bulkhead to each 40 feet of the steamer's length—admirably fits the Empress for the passenger service on which she will be placed. The cabin and other accommodation for channel travellers has been carefully arranged for their comfort and convenience. The vessel is fitted with a set of of compound, diagonal, direct-acting engines. The boilers, which are constructed of steel, are adapted for a working pressure of 110 pounds per square inch. All the latest improvements, including the electric light, have been provided for the Empress.—[The Mechanical World.

Use More Windmills.

The Lowell Journal argues for bringing the windmill into general use in New England. It reasons that if farmers were to build work shops for their boys, driving them with windmills, the mechanical talent would be cultivated, tools would be kept in shape, and many things now done by hand would be done by power. The Journal would make a sort of manual training school of the farm workshop, and adds: "And when one has grown up to it, he may find it fully worth his while to do as our big mill owners do with their water privileges—supplement the windmill with a small steam engine."

The Progress of Paper Making.

Owing to the improvement of labor-saving machinery since its introduction in 1832, says one mill owner, "an amount of manual labor, which, prior to 1880, would have produced one ton of paper, will now produce ten tons," yet there has been a steady increase in the number of hands. The percentage of wages to total cost varies from ten to twenty-five per cent. on various papers, the average being about $1 labor to $4 materials.—[Paper Mill.

Taking Time By the Forelock.

The celebrated Dr. Schmidt gives every Monday gratuitous advice to poor patients. Moses Levy enters his room.

"What is the matter with you?" asks the doctor.

"In reality, nothing," answered Levy; "but I have heard that to-day you don't charge anything—perhaps something is the matter with me, after all."—[Fliegende Blatter.

The Spanish Passion for Dancing.

I presume that those who have traveled in Spain hardly realize how thoroughly that country is given to the worship of St. Vitus. Says a recent writer: "The dance demon seizes on Spaniards at all times and under all circumstances—in the streets, on the public squares, under the porches of stately mansions. A peripatetic musician comes along, strumming his guitar, and in an instant the maid servants throw aside their brooms, the workwomen set down the pitchers they are carrying to the fountain, the muleteers leave their mules, the innkeeper forgets your dinner and all spring forward, arms akimbo and eyes sparkling. Their feet just touch the ground, they balance in unison with the music and dance with their souls as well as with their bodies.

"Let a tourist visit Toledo and put up at the ancient hostelry of De Lino, and let a guitar player station himself under the great sombre archway that Don Quixote himself would not have passed without a foreboding of evil, he will see with his own eyes how the natural order of things will be disarranged and everything thrown into confusion. A fandango will begin in the court, the kitchen and the street, and amid such a hubbub that he will think he has taken leave of his senses.

"One day at St. Sebastian the regiment passed by with a band at its head. A fandango was played.

"Even the children who had been industriously engaged in making dirt pies pricked up their ears, caught each other by the waist and tried to go through the steps. Their nurses joined in snapping their fingers. The passers by came to the assistance of the nurses. The soldiers themselves couldn't stand the temptation, but fell out of the ranks and mingled in the dance."—[Chicago Tribune.

A French Frog Farm.

The French frog farm is much like one of our cranberry meadows—a swamp laid out in broad ditches with grassy banks between them. We remember years ago passing one of those farms in the vicinity of a large French city in the early evening, and being drawn to notice it by the deafening music from the thousands of fat fellows sitting in the damp grass and now and then splashing into the ditches and continuing to sing their lays as they protruded their snouts just above the surface of the water. These frogs were a special breed, Rana esculenta by name, but differing very little from our handsome, slender specimen found in marshes, and having bright green and brown spotted skin. Our common bull frog is said to quite as delicate in flavor, and more acceptable in point of meat than the esculent species of Europe, and as the natural stock of them is fast disappearing before the nets of the hunters thousands are now imported from Canada for the supply of the New York market. Consequently the time has come for the skilled culture of them in connection with other aquatic products, as brook trout, carp, bass and other fish, or water cress, which can be grown conjunctively, and are very profitable.—[New York Times.

The Builders of the Pyramids.

A personal inspection of the pyramids of Egypt, made by a quarry owner, who spent some time recently on the Nile, has led him to the conclusion that the old Egyptians were better builders than those of the present day. He states that there are blocks of stone in the pyramid which weigh three or four times as much as the obelisk on the embankment. He saw a stone whose estimated weight was 880 tons. But then the builders of the pyramids counted human labor lightly. They had great masses of subjects upon whom to draw, and most of their work was done by sheer manual labor and force. There are stones in the pyramids 30 feet in length which fit so closely together that a penknife may be run over the surface without discovering the break between them. They are not laid with mortar, either. There is no machinery so perfect that it will make two surfaces 30 feet in length which will meet together in unison as these stones in the pyramids meet. It is supposed that they were rubbed backward and forward upon each other until the surfaces were assimilated to each other.

A Scotch Courtship.

A young Aberdonian, bashful, but desperately in love, finding that no notice was taken of his frequent visits to the house of his sweetheart, summoned up sufficient courage to address his fair one thus:

"Jean, I wis here on Monday nicht."

"Aye, ye were that," acknowledged she.

"An' I wis here on Tuesday nicht."

"An' I wis here on Wednesday," continued the ardent youth.

"Aye, an' ye were here on Thursday nicht."

"An' I wis here last nicht, Jean."

"Weel," she said, "what if ye were?"

"An' I am here this nicht agan."

"An' what aboot it, even if ye cam every nicht?"

"What aboot it, did ye say, Jean? Div ye no begin to smell a rat?"—[Dublin Nation.

Valuable in an Emergency.

Jack—Is that a valuable ring you've got on, Gus?

Gus—I've hung it up for $75.

Jack—You don't say so?

Gus—Yes. Seventy-five times. Dollar each time.—[New York Sun.

Lost.

Lost—many sunless years
Upon the road of life;
Old, faded relics, stained with tears,
And scarred by fruitless strife.

Lost, never to be found—
Gone, gone forevermore;
Swept on the ebbing stream of time,
To an eternal shore.

They vanished one by one,
Each bearing on its breast
A life not lived, a work undone,
A treasure not possessed;
Something for which it seems,
My soul has vainly sought,
The waking truth of happy dreams,
That time has never brought.

Alas! the weary days,
Unwelcome in the past,
Are with me yet; my skies are dark,
And night is gathering fast.
I strain my tearless eyes
To pierce the thickening gloom,
And, mid the shadows, seem to rise
A vision of the tomb.

And is this all—is there
Beyond life's troubled wave
No healing balm for broken hearts,
No hope beyond the grave?
No haven of repose,
No bright abode of rest,
No land of promise for the soul
By earthly cares oppressed?

Oh, yes; poor, fainting heart,
By stormy billows tossed,
There is a better world than this
Whose years are never lost.
Believe in Him who bade
The raging tempest cease,
And while eternal ages roll
Thou shalt abide in peace.

—Joseph L. Butler.

HUMOROUS.

A great prophet—100 per cent.

A poor relation—A blood and thunder story.

A railing woman is like a swordfish. She carries a weapon in her mouth.

A squall makes boats capsize, but makes a baby's mouth one size larger.

An enthusiastic meeting—two girls who haven't seen each other for an hour.

Shakespeare was not a broker; but does any one know who else has furnished so many stock quotations?

"Now is the accepted time," remarked the poor young man solemnly when his girl told him she would have him.

A firm who advertised for a boy "to do heavy work" received but one applicant and he came in charge of his father.

"Custom made pants," asserts a tailor. We do not suppose this fact can be denied. Custom is responsible for a good many things.

The waiter's ready explanation: "How dare you give me such a dirty napkin as this?" "Beg pardon, sir; got folded the wrong way, sir."

An Ohio factory turns out 57,000,000 matches a day, and yet many a man has barked his shin on a rocking chair because he didn't have one of them.

Husband (attempting to sing)—"My voice is rather h-hus-husky to-night." Wife—"No wonder it's husky! You are full of corn."—[Newman Independent.

A young man named Darling lives in Bridgeport, and when any one calls to him in the street, every young lady near blushes and looks around, gently saying, "Sh, sh."

A news item tells of the marriage of "a widow of only eight days' standing." It is not surprising that a widow, after standing eight days, should do something rash.

It is said that the next edition of Webster will describe "yearning" as the "feeling which Eastern people have to get away from Daktoa after passing one winter in that region."

Mother (anxiously)—I'm afraid you are giving the baby too much sugar, James.

Father—Not at all my dear. I want him to be full of grit.

"Darling," he whispered, "did you ever experience a fluttering sensation of the heart—an inward sinking, so to speak?" "Yes, love," she faintly murmured. "Why?" "Because, if you have, I know how to prevent it." "Oh, John, tell me how." "Why, just use plenty of pepper when you eat cucumbers."

The young, unmarried girl in sport
Is called a "bud of promise."
She blooms each year at some resort,
The weather when is warm is.
And in the Fall a score of men,
Whose hearts till now have harmonized,
Compare sad notes and find out then
To each the "bud" is promised.

Improving Her Mind.

"Improving your mind, I see," said the nice young man yesterday as he found his Sunday girl buried in a small volume.

"Yes," she answered, putting her finger on the line and glancing sweetly up; "I am devoted to reading. Isn't it glorious to be an author and own millions of hearts by beautiful language and thrilling description?"

"It must be; what are you reading now?"

"Stuttering Pete, the Demon Detective."—[Nashville American.

Saturn's Moon-Circles.

Further marvels of Saturn's rings have been noted by M. Stuyvert, of the Royal Observatory of Brussels, and other astronomers. Dusky notches in the edges of the rings, with evidences of variability, are indications which support the view that the singular hoop-like appendages of our sister planet are made up of small satellites so closely grouped that the spaces separating them from each other are not visible at the earth's distance.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

TEMPER.

Sir Francis Galton, the distinguished writer on human heredity, has been making some interesting investigations into the subject of "temper," the results of which have been lately published in the Fortnight Review. He has complied a table of curious statistics, derived from the answers to questions addressed to 1981 persons. These statistics show that, in general, the proportion of bad to good tempered persons is as 52 to 48, and that disposition is as much dependent upon heredity as genius or disease. The most interesting as well as startling discovery, however, is the fact, women, on the whole, are much better tempered than men. It is mortifying to acknowledge this, but, if figures do not lie, the truth compels us. These uncompromising tables give the proportion of amiable to ugly men as 45 to 55, while in the other sex the figures are exactly reversed, good-natured women being proportional to ill tempered as 55 to 45.

It has hitherto been one of the pet notions of civilized man that irritability was the sole prerogative of his wife or sister; but alas! our much cherished theories are too often demolished as new facts are brought to light under statistical compilation. Science is, indeed, the great modern iconoclast.

AN IMPORTANT TRUTH

If there is one truth in political economy more prominent than another, it is that (especially in farm products) the seller is at the mercy of the purchaser, and that farmers, of all others, are most dependent upon a favorable condition of trade and manufactures. If other trades are dull, the farmer is one of the first to feel the effects, because the artisan, being deprived of all, or a portion of his wages, buys less of the absolute necessities of life and gives its luxuries up altogether. No one calling is more dependent upon the laws of supply and demand, for many of his products cannot profitably be stored for rise in the market or to await better times.

"NEPOTISM."

"Nepotism" under Republican Administrations used to be one of the favorite topics for Democratic "reformers" to dwell upon when they wished to point to their constituents the utter iniquity of their political opponents. You do not hear so much about "nepotism" nowadays. The word seems to have been entirely dropped from the Democratic vocabulary. They seem to have forgotten its meaning. This might seem surprising were it not for the fact that these same "reformers" have succeeded very well within the past two years and a half they have been in office in providing for their kith and kin at the Goverument's expense.

Harper's Weekly has guaged Cleveland's work for "reform" very accurately. It informs the people that he has "done more than any other man in the country to arouse and interest the public mind in the question. "Of what further use are pins?" inquired the teacher of a small boy. "They save millions of lives every year." "How?" she asked in astonishment. "By not swallowing them."

The CAROLINIAN holds to the policy of developing and diversifying American industry. It contends that encouragement should be given to the production of everything in this country for which the God of nature has given us the raw material or which are suited to our soil and climate. It favors all measures tending to foster, defend and protect home industries.

We have no disposition to dispute the remark of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, that "Mr. Cleveland is the only advanced Democrat the country has seen in the century." Still, if it is true, it is mighty severe on the Democratic party. Would Mr. Beck have dared to advance such "heresy" if the late Andrew Johnson were still alive?

Baron von Techudi, the eminent Swiss naturalist said: "Let it be remembered that without birds successful agriculture would be impossible." They will annihilate in a few months a greater number of destructive insects than human hands can accomplish in the same number of years.

If you take from the soil its rich elements, and make no equivalent return, you are not only exacting usury, but are reducing the principal.

We call attention to the article copied in another column from the Iowa State Register, on Norfolk as the natural metropolis of the United States. Read it.

Recent utterances of Mr. Cleveland concerning the second term idea leave no doubt that his other name is Barkis.

THE REAL INTERESTS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A disagreement betweeu the employer aud employe as to the wages of labor is no more a war between capital and labor than a disagreement between the merchant and his customer, as to the prices of articles offered for sale is a war between the producer and the consumer. There can be no war, or even conflict, between capital and labor when their real interests are rightly understood. They are mutually dependent on each other, and neither can accomplish any great result without the other. Of what use is labor, beyond the supplying of mere physical wants—by the cultivation of the soil, without capital to furnish transportation to market for its products, as well as for the development of all industries; and of what use would capital be without labor?

In a recent address by Hon. G. A. Grow. of Pennsylvania, this is illustrated as follows:

"In the old system of mining in Mexico a peon dug in the earth and filled a sack of raw hide with the material, and throwing the sack over his shoulder, with a leather strap passing across his forehead to hold it while he used his hands in climbing a single upright pole, with notches like stairs, cut in it for his feet, and on reaching the top would empty the sack of ore into a large one suspended on either side of a donkey, which transported it along a zigzag path down the mountain side to a smelting furnace erected by the nearest stream of water. Capital drives a tunnel through the mountain; lays an iron or steel track, and puts on it a locomotive and cars with which the peon loads the ore as he digs it; and in as many minutes as it took hours before, transports the ore to the furnace; and the peon is transformed from a drudge, doing the work of a beast of burden, into a man with wages sufficient to make a home comfortable. Instead of the hovel of the peon, side by side with the stable of the donkey, there spring up neat dwellings; homes of happy childhood."

So in all the pursuits of life—in order to accomplish the best results for the individual happiness of all, capital and labor must go hand in hand, mutually dependent on each other.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A REST.

A prominent Democratic paper takes occasion to remark:

It is pleasing to note that the President has been learning how to spare himself a little during the Washington summer.

Paragraphs like the above appear so often in the Administration organs of late that it would be interesting to know in what particular respect the Presidential duties are so much more arduous now than when that exalted office was filled by a Republican. In those days when the President took a little respite from official cares the same papers were very loud in their denunciations of what they styled "junketing tours," but now that Mr. Cleveland announces his purpose of "swinging around the circle" they put it down as so much needed rest.

Just how much additional labors have devolved upon Mr. Cleveland is not so clear. The principal thing he seems to have interested himself in during the the first half of his term is "a partisan reconstruction of the civil service," and as that task appears to have been a most congenial and inspiring one to him it certainly ought not to have fatigued him very much.

No one objects to the President taking a rest, but this attempt to make it appear that he is working so much harder than his predecessors is simply silly, unless his admirers intend to admit that the office is too much bigger than the incumbent (intellectually) that the ordinary executive work that has heretofore been performed without a reference being made to it is beyond his mental capacity. These organs should give the people a rest as well as the President.

PROGRESSIVE INTELLIGENT AGRICULTURE.

What is intelligent progressive agriculture? It is not simply forcing the greatest amount of present wealth from the soil with the least practical outlay of labor. It is not a system that will exhaust the soil, nor that of raising herds and flocks from which to draw as much ready money as is possible at the expense of fertility. Not at all. But progressive, intelligent agriculture is a system of tillage, which, while giving the greatest present returns, leaves the soil in its full fertility, or even increased fertility year by year, and a system of breeding and feeding stock, that while the enhanced value of the animals shall amply repay the labor and care bestowed upon them, shall improve the character and quality from generation to generation.

In short progressive intelligent agriculture is that system of husbandry which by rotation of crops and by means of diversified culture that the farmer need not be dependent on any one crop for his annual and necessary income. and in connection with that thrift and business tact that enables him to sell at a good price, and after selling, a frugal and intelligent use or investment of the results of his products.

Capt. James Barron Hope, editor of the Norfolk *Landmark*, died suddenly on Thursday evening last, in his 59th year of age.

BRAVE LIFE SAVERS REWARDED.

On Friday last Superintendent of Life Stations Poiner, accompained by P. H. Fitzmaurice, the Signal Service observer at Kitty Hawk, went to Virginia Beach and presented a gold watch each to Frank E. Tedford and D. W. Etheridge, and $100 each to the five widows of the husbands who lost so bravely their lives while attempting to save the crew of the German ship Elizabeth last March. The presents are the gift of the Emperor of Germany who presents them as a reward of the bravery of the crew. Tedford and Etheridge were thrown ashore by the waves in an unconscious condition, and it was only after the most care ful nursing were they brought round. The watches are of gold, with open face, the monogram of the Emperor being engraved on the back and his likeness inside the case. The works are especially fine and the engraving most beautiful. They are valed at about $350 each.

The Republican Convention of New York last week was attended by all the leading men of the party. Entire harmony prevailed and a very strong ticket was nominated, headed by Col. Fred D. Grant for Secretary of State. In alluding to this nomination the New York *World* says:

When the Republican Senate declined to confirm Gov Hill's nomination of Col. Grant to office last winter, many Democratic newspapers had much commendation for the son of his great father. The Republican literary bureau has three scrap books full of good Democratic opinions of the Colonel. They will be fed back to the Democrats in the course of the campaign.

It is reported that the Democrats in Richmond and elsewhere in Virginia, have decided to permit colored voters to vote at their primaries provided they will pledge to vote the Democratic ticket. After the negro vote!

Norfolk the Natural Metropolis.

Iowa State Register.

Wars frequently change the maps of the world, and it would be far more more beneficial if trade would once in a while change the commercial metropolis of a country Wealth and long cherished customs, through all of the history of the world, have made the producers of the food of mankind, slaves. Commercial thoroughfares frequently become tributary to controlling cities, requiring longer routes and higher freight charges, than nature and the formation of the country demand. Chicago and New York, with all of their wealth and enterprise, are hard task masters. They demand more tribute than Cæsar ever did. They control the Commerce of the United States and therefore of the world, with more arbitary hands than Alexander ever directed the armies of the human race. The commerce of the great west, which is far greater than any other section of the earth, is tamely submitting to the tribute laid upon it by the two cities named. Were there no relief—if there were no better way—silent submission would be a virtue, as it is with all classes of the human race when in hopeless slavery.

So long as the South was ruled and crushed by slavery, there was no hope of ever improving with northern enterprise and capital, the great commercial advantages which lay in the slave-cursed territory. The great question which divided the North and the South is settled—and settled forever. The Union is one and indissoluble. Commercially and financially they can now aid and assist each other. And the question at once arises, how can Southern commercial advantages aid Western production? Or how can Western productive industry aid in developing the great commercial advantages, which the formation of this country presents.

Norfolk, Va., is at least one hundred miles nearer Des Moines than New York and four hundred nearer than Boston. There is no better harbor in the world than Norfolk. Its harbor is never blockaded by ice during any season of the year. American trade is largely with Cuba and South America, giving Norfolk great advantages over our northern cities. Such large inland cities as Louisville Cincinnati, Indiadapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, and hundreds of other cities, could be greatly benefited by having Norfolk developed as capital and commerce could soon do, if their influence could be directed that way. At present the controlling influence which Chicago has over the east and west transportation lines compels the breaking of bulk at that city, by which shippers and producers are robbed by a species of legal piracy. The Huntington railroad route in Virginio was a good beginning for this enterprise. The great trouble is, the controlling interests on the railroads west of Chicago. There are few, if any who would deliver freight on cars to cars diverging toward Eastern Kentucky and Virginia without charging extra short fare for the distance transported on Chicago controlled roads. The way to effectually aid Northwestern producers, and in concentrating our commercial business at a nearer and better commercial point, would be to push the Huntington (or Norfolk & Western) railroad into the Northwest independent of Chicago and New York influence. Were there an untrammeled route to the tide water of Virginia nearer than tide water can be reached in any other place there would be no effort to direct our freight in that direction. And so soon as Norfolk could build up a wholesale trade our merchants would soon learn their interests. Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Missouri and Southern Iowa have no reason to go to New York to buy and sell when the Almighty made so good a port of entry, and so good a place to build a city as Norfolk. Let the commercial world wake up on this subject.

Warning Voices.

Bulletin

Now and again we hear warning voices from tradesmen who begin to see the dangers that this country is encountering through free trade agitation. In the store of a large umbrella firm on Broadway the other day, the senior member said to a reporter of the *Tribune*: I fear that the introduction of free trade into this country would so lower wages that the people would become an easy prey of anarchists. Pauper wages and the general misery of the people are the cause of the discontent which prevails in the Old World, and these influences give greater opportunity there to anarchists to develop their plotting. In this country, on the contrary, the good wages paid to the working-classes have had a conservative effect, and we have been spared the desperate machinations of the disturbers of society. I foresee social disorders of a serious character, perhaps even threatening our form of government, if the pauper wages of free trade countries are introduced here. Protection is the very belwark of Liberty."

LITERARY NOTICES.

For October: The October number of FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE offers much to the reader and of so varied a character that every class is sure to be pleased. Serial and short stories, poems, essays, art and science make up a very attractive table of contents. Among those articles which appear to deserve special mention are the "Fashionable Attire of Women," by Mrs. Alexander; "The Forehead," by Dr. Joseph Simms, an exceedingly valuable study in Physiognomy, and illustrated with many portraits of eminent men, illustrating the theories of the writer. "A Night of Horror," by Miss Constance F. Gordon Cummings; "Ivan the Terrible," by P. J. Popoff, an interesting study of this strange character, profusely illustrated with reproductions of original Russian engravings and paintings; "Footprints of Washington in 1753" by Mrs C. Ingersoll Gara, both text and illustrations; and "The Murder in the Bruder Strasse," by the Rev. S. Baring Gould, a strange bit of last century's Berlin history. Besides, there is a sermon by Dr Talmage on "Preaching, Teaching and Exhortation;" many short articles on religious topics, illustrations and descriptions of new churches in the West. A portrait and sketch of the late Miss Jennie Collins, the founder of the Boffin's Bower in Boston; editorials of Dr. Talmage and much other attractive matter.

Wondeiful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and retail druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. There has been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always, Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

A Few Hints to Rice Planters.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

The season for harvesting the North Carolina rice crops is approaching and, while the prospects of a few weeks past will not be quite realized, there is promise of a fair yield. It is important that growers observe proper care in harvesting, as the grain often suffers material damage if allowed to get wet and become heated in the straw, a condition known as "mow-burnt" which renders the berry chalky and brittle.

A feature of much importance, not duly recognized by many planters, is the selection of proper seed; that of fair appearance as to exterior being selected without regard to quality and purity of the grain.

It frequently occurs that fair looking rice is produced from seed having a large number of volunteer or red grains; or on soil where they remain from previous crops. This should never be used for planting as it reproduces in larger proportion, and in time depreciates the value of the products. P.

"But oh! what damned minutes tells he o'er" who suffers, but waits; who writhes, yet moans, before he makes up his mind to send out for just twenty-five cents worth of Salvation Oil, the pain cure.

They say the average politician is getting hoarse talking about tariff and no tariff; but he cures his cold every night with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and begins afresh next morning with the lark.

STATE ITEMS

The Charlotte Home says: A cotton stalk over eight feet high and having on it 207 fully developed bolls was shown the reporter.

The Goldsboro Argus says: There were nearly one hundred bales of cotton on this market yesterday and found ready sale, the price paid being close to 9 cents.

The estimates of dried fruit shipments from Hickory, N. C., for three months, are set down at over $100,000, and blackberry shipments for ten days nearly $20,000.

Winston Republican: Mr. Henry Normon, of Yadkin county, steps forwrrd with some boss pumpkins, six of which average 82 pounds, and the largest tipped the beam at 120 pounds.

The Asheville Citizen says: Dunn is the name of a new North Carolina town. It was "done" before we knew it was begun, and the first intimation of its existence is the appearance of the "Dunn Signboard" published to point the way to the place.

The Murphy Bulltin says a Murphy man has the following posted in his field: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gets in these oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man and pay my taxes; but durn a man who lets his critters run loose."

The Greensboro North State says a movement is on foot in this State to colonize colored people in California. Homes for 10,000 are guaranteed free. It is represented that 22,000 acres of rich lands have been secured which will be given to those who go. Meetings are to be held at the county towns of Pitt, Martin, Pasquotank, Chowan, Beaufort, Richmond, Bladen, Wilson, Edgecomb and Lenoir during the month of September.

Burchard Gone Where He Belongs.

From the Montgomery N. Y. Standard.

That blundering Burchard whose silly alliteration of the R's defeated the Hon. James G. Blaine in 1884, has written a letter to "The Middletown Argus" indorsing President Cleveland and predicting his re-election. He now favors Cleveland. That is good for Blaine. Burchard's support or rather his blundering tongue is a damage to anybody whom he endorses.

Hard on the Temperance Cause.

From the New Orleans Picayune

St. John of Kansas is to make stump speeches in New York. He is always well paid for his talks, and is one of the few men who gets even with the whisky seller. He lugs temperance into politics because it pays him; but it uses up temperance.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful, Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Protection and the Farmer.

Ohio State Journal.

The agriculturists of the United States can not be permanently prosperous so long as they too greatly outnumber those engaged in manufacturing and commercial pursuits. Under the protective system, which has been in operation upward of twenty years, the manufacturing and commercial population has been steadily gaining upon that engaged in agriculture. Why should farmers vote to reverse these conditions—vote to increase the number of food-producers and diminish the number of consumers?

The advantages of a reliable, safe and efficacous Family Medicine, is incalculable, and when such is found the blessing is thus happily expressed.

I Exclaimed, "Eureka."

I have been using Simmons Liver Regulator myself some five years or more and my family also, and can testify from experience to its virtues. I never recommend a medicine unless I know it to be good. In a ministry of twenty-five years I have often felt the need of such a medicine and when I found it I exclaimed, "Eureka."—Rev. J. P. Harper, Proprietor of the "Christian Visitor," Smithfield, N. C.

Different Customs in Different Localities.

Journal of Education.

Down South they eat pepper on watermelons. Up North they sometimes mix cayenne pepper with the mustard to warm the plaster after eating watermelon.

It Amused Him.

Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter—I am glad ter see yer in de Tabernacle so reg'lar, Mister Johnsing.

Johnsing—Yes, Parson, I'se dar every Sunday.

'I'se glad ter see you pay sich tershun ter de sarmint."

"I don't pay no tenshun ter der sarmint. I jes goes dar ter see yer swing yer arms around. Hit 'muses me."—Ex.

We Tell You Plainly that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation and Biliousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and it is a complete antidote for all malarial poison yet entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simmous Liver Regulator. prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

TEMPERANCE,

The national drink bill would pay the national debt in two years.

The United States has 215,000 saloons and 164,000 public schools.

It is statistical truth that no single cause leads to more disasters than the use of liquors, not necessarily through drunkenness, but the enfeebling of the judgement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH GILL NETS.

—0—

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

On and after this date, none are genuine without our name upon each package.

We guarantee its quality,

We would refer to our "Fishermens Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation.

Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,

Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston;

Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

10-26

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT

FAC-SIMILE OF FRONT OF WRAPPER, WITH Z IN RED.

The majority of the ills of the human body arise from a diseased Liver. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any other agency on earth.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100 00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

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THO'S M. RIDDICK, Principal.

The Fall session of this school will commence on August 10th, 1887.

Thorough course of instruction given in all the English branches, Natural Philosophy, Physology, Latin, Greek and Mathematics. This school offers special advantages to parents and guardians who wish to have pupils prepared for college or business. No pains will be spared in making it a high grade institution, good discipline and thorough and effective tuition being the features that will command special attention.

The location is healthful and pleasant. Water excellent. Morals of community good. No ardent spirits sold in the place, or within six miles of it. Charges exceptionally low.

TERMS: For English branches, Mathematics, Physology, &c. for session of 20 weeks, $8.00

For same with Latin or Greek $10.00 per session.

Good board can be obtained in the village at from $6.00 to $8.00 per month.

REFERENCES; Dr. Wm. M. Riddick, Dr. R. H. L. Blount, Woodville, N. C., Col. R. E. Creecy, Frank Vaughan Esq. Dr. P. John, Dr. O. G. B. McMillan, Messrs. Griffin & Temple, Elizabeth City. Jno S. Morris Esq. Danl Morgan Esq, Minyard Sawyer Esq.; Nixonton, N. C. Maxey Sanderlin Esq. Okisko, N. C., M. G. Gregory esq. Chapanoke, and Captain Samuel Waters, Elizabeth City

For further information address principal at Nixonton.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at Marteo, Dare county, N. C., on Tuesday,

The 8th day of November next.

the Fishery and Material belonging thereto, situated at Little Haul Over, on Croatan, Dare county, N. C., belonging to Jos. W. Etheredge.

Terms Cash; or will be made to suit the purchaser upon good security.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
Eliz. City, Sep'r 7, 1887. Trustee.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

Wanted, several reliable, active men to act as Agents to sell and collect in the country. An excellent chance for persons of energy and industry, who can furnish a horse, to handle the only perfect Sewing Machine in the world. No capital required

For particulars address, with references, or call on

THE SINGER M'F'G CO.,
98 Union st., No folk, Va.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by B. C Brothers and wife to me as trustee to recover a debt of $1300 due P. H. Morgan and recorded in Pasquotank county, in the Register of Deeds office, Book No. 6, page 645 and 646, at the request of the said P. H. Morgan, I shall sell for cash at public bidding before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, August 29th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., that certain lot situated within the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., Beginning on Poindexter street, at the S. W. corner of J. F. Sander's lot on which his Carriage Factory now stands, thence easterly 52 feet along the line of the said Sanders, thence, southerly along the lines of said Sanders and W. A. Moody 24 feet, thence westerly 52 feet to Poindexter street along a straight line paralled with Main street, thence northerly 24 feet along Poindexter street to the beginning. There is a brick store on this property.

WM. J. GRIFFIN
Trustee

The above sale is postponed to Wednesday, October 5th, 1887.

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Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

MRS. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

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This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.

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Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired

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TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L. ROBERSON, Prop

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JOHN B. GOUGH'S LAST AND BEST BOOK.

I would respectfully announce to the public that I am canvassing for this great book My district comprises the counties of Currituck Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans Chowan, Gates, Washington, Tyrrell and Dare.

This new and splendidly illustrated volume is the last book written by the world-famous John B. Gough, and was completed by him just previous to his death Every one is familiar with the story of his early life, and of his rescue from a drunkard's grave, and how this once wretched and despised set became one of the most famous men of our time. For seven years he stood amid the horrors of delirium tremens, an abject slave to the bottle, and his condition and wretched appearance were such as to cause people to exclaim, "There is the man who has been in hell!" The rich and poor, the high, the low, the learned and the unlearned, have been alike thrilled and moved by his burning words. He swayed brilliant audiences of royalty and fashion; spoke in state prisons jails, poor houses, penitentiaries, reform schools and houses of correction; to the deaf, and dumb, and blind; to audiences composed wholly of outcasts; and to audiences numbering thousands of children At his feet more than ten million people sat and listened admiration and wonder. In his library may be seen a set of large volumes- a far better memorial of his life and labors than any monument of marble or bronze—containing the original signatures of one hundred and fifty thousand men and women who were induced to sign the pledge through his personal efforts. These names—many of them tear-bedewed and written with trembling hand—represents stories of happiness and woe, of ruin and remorse, of blighted hopes and wasted lives, of battles fought and victory won. To give some of these thrilling life histories; to depict scenes of joy and sadness; to lift the curtain of life's stage and shout its tragedy and comedy; and to draw "living truths" from the lessons thus taught, and bring them home to every heart. is the prime object of this volume.

It also contains the history of Mr. Gough's life and career, from the cradle to the grave, and the story of his death told by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the eminent editor and divine,

"Platform Echoes" is John B. Gough in print. Stranger stories are here told than romance ever dreamed of, every one of them dream from real life by a master hand. In every chapter he weaves in anecdote after anecdote, incident after incident story after story, and underneath them all lie "Living Truths," that stand out as beacon lights. He plays upon the readers feelings as with an enchanter's wand; at one time filling his heart with gladness, at another blinding his eyes with tears. At his bidding, hearts are melted, and stern, strong men, as well as sensitive women, weep tears of compassion, are aroused to indignation, or moved to uncontrollable laughter in spite of every effort to control their feelings. Its illustrations are the very best. It contains two hundred and twenty-seven fine engravings by the best artists and engravers in the world. Many of these illustrations are too "funny for anything," while others depict wretchedness and woe. Sixteen of these engravings are full page ones, and are magnificent specimens of art. Two hundred & nine are left illustrations. There are two fine steel plate portraits. One is from a life size full length painting, showing Mr Gough as he appears shortly after his rescue. The other is from a photograph taken just before his death. All in all it is one of the finest books ever produced by the American press.

My Postoffice address, until further notice. will be Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh,

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His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

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"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Sayer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle

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NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IS, TAKES EFFECT MAY 15, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,17P. M., Nor.-bound, leaves at 3.19 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7.15 A. M., and returning, arrives 8.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the foot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. & W. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger—for all points on Albemarle Sound, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

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Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and South Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, Carolina Despatch Railroad; Baltimore by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Washington, Phila. P. W. & B. R. R., Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, 8th St., Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R. Dock St., station. New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 71 North River.

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THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five fee water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newton leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

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And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.
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The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Pector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 3:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

The Elizabeth City Fair October 18th, 19th and 20th.

☞ The days are shortening.

☞ The corn is ripening very fast.

☞ The cotton is opening more favorably than expected.

☞ Perquimans Court at Hertford next week.

☞ A lively interest is being taken in the Tournament at the Fair.

☞ The Fair is sure to be one of the most successful ever held in this section.

☞ Pasquotank Superior Court opened on Monday, Judge Graves presiding. The attendance is not very large. Several cases are attracting attention.

☞ Hon. Sumner I. Kimball, Gen'l Superintendent of the U. S. Life-Saving Service, will accept our thanks for a copy of the last annual report. It contains much matter of interest.

☞ Three new cotton ginning houses are being erected in this county, one by J. B. Cartwright at Nixonton, another by Caleb Raper at Dry Ridge, and a third by Charles L. Weeks at Newbegun Creek.

☞ The New York syndicate that purchased the large tract of land in Dare and Tyrrell counties are preparing to erect mills and manufacture lumber on an extensive scale. Elizabeth City, we understand, is to be their central shipping point.

☞ Mrs. Susan E. Jessop, wife of Mr. J. J. Jessop of Perquimans, died at the residence of her mother in Newland, this county, on the 9th inst., aged 24 years and 8 months. She was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church and was a devoted Christian.

☞ The Temperance Reform Club held a very successful meeting at Shiloh. Addresses were made by Messrs Ed Underwood and T. B. Bushell and Rev. O. C. Horton. Sixty-three signed the pledge. The Club will hold its next meeting at Rahmoth Gilead, this county, next Sunday.

☞ A curiously mottled chololate colored Christmas rose was handed us the other day from Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman's collection of flowers. This is a new color in that flower. The white blooming variety is now full of blossoms in our yard. This is the first time we ever knew them to bloom during the hot months, as the chief value of these roses is that they put forth during the winter months when all else are withered and dead.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN has always felt the responsibility of his position as a public journalist. Being with and of the people, he has felt it his business to be true to them. In the spirit of this responsibility, he has never known but one way to speak in cases whose gravity elevate candor to the dignity of integrity. Between now and the regular opening of the coming political campaign there are some things that should be said for the benefit of the party as well as the good of the public, and he will not shrink from the plain duty of saying them.

☞ The trade of South Mills and adjacent territory ought to come to Elizabeth City. It would come if encouragement was given to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to run their boats here. So, too, ought Elizabeth City get the trade of Columbia and all points in that direction. If unable to induce some steamboat party to undertake it, it would pay our merchants and business men to purchase a boat and establish a regular line themselves. A Micawber-like waiting for something to turn up is not business sense.

☞ One of our citizens while off on a short trip last week met a prospecting party from one of the Western States, and on asking them why they did not visit the Albemarle section of North Carolina was told, "We have been cautioned to keep away because of the MALARIA prevalent there." Is this to continue? Are people to be kept away from this one of the best agricultural parts of God's green earth by this old scare-crow cry? A good many Northern people have located here, some living here twelve, fifteen and eighteen years, and they enjoy as good average health as they did at the old home. The time has come when practical methods should be adopted to enlighten the people of the North upon this subject. That those who are careless and neglect intelligent precaution may, during a few of the summer months, have malarial trouble is true, but so do these occur in many other sections; but the diseases incident to our locality are so tractable to treatment and wise sanitation that they are not feared.

☞ Mr. Lowry Davis, of Providence, died on the 13th inst. aged 66 years.

☞ To meet an extra demand, we are obliged to issue some half sheets this week.

☞ The good feeling incident upon the better crops is visible in the faces of our farmers. Glad to see it.

☞ From the assurances received, the races at the Fair will be fine. There will be excellent trotting each day.

—Handsome Sattins at H. Weisel's cader of low prices.

☞ Mrs. Grundy says that for genuine vacation pleasure and benefit the best month in the twelve is September.

☞ The first gait to teach the colt is a good strong, smart walk, and none other should be attempted until this has been made a habit.

☞ Any vagabond can drift with the current, but it takes strength and moral courage to stem the adverse tides of life.

☞ We are asked, "Which is the correct pronunciation of the word either—eether or eyether?" Turn to Webster's Dictionary and you will read "either" pronounced either or ither. So either is correct.

—FOR RENT: The Store Room recently occupied by Cooper & Swain, corner Main and Poindexter streets. Apply to
J. P. KRAMER.

☞ We call the attention of our readers having crops of rice to a few timely hints on harvesting, etc, furnished by a correspondent in this week's CAROLINIAN. All information of this kind is valuable.

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

☞ Farmers should remember that head work saves a great deal of hand work, and if systematically performed relieves the routine of life of some of its dulness.

—H. Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

☞ A recent issue of the New Orleans *Times Democrat* has an ably written and very interesting communication from the pen of our townsman John W. Albertson Jr., esq. calling attention to the fact that Judge Martin, who went from New Bern to Louisiana as Judge of that Territory, after its purchase by the United States, carried with him many valuable records and papers of historical interest, from which he wrote his history of North Carolina, and asking for information touching the whereabouts of those papers.

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

☞ The CAROLINIAN feels it to be in the line of duty to encourage our farmers and stock growers to patronize the Fair, not only with the attendance of themselves and families, but with exhibits, because Fairs are educators—educational in the exhibition of specimens of the grain, the vegetables, the cattle, the horses, the sheep, the swine, and the poultry of the district. It is an old saying but a true one, that "man is imitative," that what others do, he can do, and is very apt to try to. One farmer seeing a better specimen of grain, vegetable or stock than he has, will very naturally inquire how it was managed and grown, and utilize the information gained in the future.

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

☞ The CAROLINIAN tries to please all—to give them the worth of their money. And its patrons appear satisfied, each one according to their taste liking some special feature. Writes one, "I like the CAROLINIAN because its editor always has something to say." Says a lady, "I like it because each number has nice poetry and a good story." Says a farmer, "I like it because in every issue I find valuable articles pertaining to my vocation." Says another patron, "I like it because it gives the best synopsis of all the news." Says a public spirited citizen, "I like it because it is always saying and advocating something for the benefit of Elizabeth City." And they all take, read and pay for it.

☞ We recently announced the fact that our former townsman Cecil G. Butt esq., had been appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of Orange county, Florida. From the Orlando *Sentinel* we learn that he was inducted into office on the 12th inst. Upon taking his seat upon the Bench, that paper says:

Judge Butt in a dignified manner then made the following remarks: "Gentlemen of the bar, it affords me pleasure as my first official act to express to you my highest and best appreciation for the kindness and courtesy you have shown me. I trust that you will extend to me the same kind forbearance that you have heretofore extended me, as I shall need your counsel and assistance. I am sensible that my knowledge of the law is not what it should be; but, whatever may be my deficiences, I shall at least be armed with the same formidable weapon that a certain judge in Israel had when *he* fell among the Philistines."

The machinery of the new court was then set in motion without a hitch or jar, and the business proceeded as smoothly as if the court had been in session for weeks.

☞ A writer says there is no season of the year when chicks can be raised so cheap as when hatched out early in Septembe for at this season the number of insects is very large, and if the chicks be permitted to have wide ranfie they will live principally on bugs and worms.

☞ The CAROLINIAN wants to see the farmers prosper—see then in good homes and with good surroundings. If any class of men on earth should have good homes, pleasant, happy, chearful, cozy and inviting homes the farmer should. Theirs should in fact be the best. They are the producers and creators of the wealth of the Nation to a large degree.

—Mrs. H. Murphy respectfully announces that she is ready to receive pupils in Free Hand Sketching, and Oil Painting.

☞ If a stalk of grain could speak, it might truly say to many farmers, "Like you, I live—like you I must have food and drink to support life. You wish me to grow fast and large and yet you stint me in supplying the substances necessary for my development. You feed your own children liberally to make them grow, while you put me on a low diet, expecting me to perform what you should know is an impossibility. Your prosperity depends upon the vigorous growth of mine and kindred species of plants, yet how little thought have you given to the study of our habits and needs."

LOCAL MENTION.

T. T. Whitcomb has returned from his visit North.—Moses Weisel left on Saturday for New York after his Fall stock. He knows how to make good selections and how to please his customers.—Those of our people who visited the Constitutional Centennial at Philadelphia last week have returned and report an enjoyable time. —I Bluford made a business trip to Richmond last week.—E. J. Barco has just completed a neat residence on North side for our enterprising Tinner, Mr. O. H. Hill.—One of our leading mechanics tells us that as one of the encouraging results of the good crops his business has been much better than for three years at this season.—Miss Bertie Vaughan, Miss Nannie Creecy, Miss Ella V. John, Miss Florence Bell, Miss Grace Melick, Miss Camilla Cook, Miss Lou Davis and Miss Marcie Albertson have been appointed a committee to invite and encourage the ladies of the town to aid in filling up the Ladies' Departments at the Fair.—The Academy opened on Monday with a good attendance.—A protracted meeting is now in progress at the Methodist Church. The Pastor is assisted by Rev. J. G. Lennon of Virginia.—Dr. Nowitzky is in town He informs us that his book, "Norfolk and the Sound and River cities of N. C." is nearly ready for the press. —Mr. J. C. Cartwright has left at our office a sample of Kaffir corn. He is satisfied that for forage it is destined to become one of our most valuable crops. We think so too.—The Union Mission Sunday School will re-open at the Chapel on next Sunday at 2 o'clock p. m. All invited.—Mrs. Thos. Steck, of Bridgeton, N. J, is spending a few days here.—J. D. Fulmer has moved into the Salomonsky building on Main street, and Sheriff Cohoon into his dwelling on Sheppard street.—Mrs. Dr. Kelly and son of Hagerstown, Md., are visiting the family of Mr. F. M. Cook.—Mr. W. D. Lathrop is back again preparing to start up his Oil Mill.—We understand that the family of Mr. S. S. Fowler contemplate removing to Philadelphia.—Miss Minnie Albertson left on Monday to resume her position in the musical department of the Academy at Chocowinity.—A Feast is being held in the old Court room for the benefit of the Academy.—Miss Kate Grandy is off again for school at Georgetown, D. C.—The bear "Billy" that had escaped from the Park was recaptured after a hunt and chase the other day. Fred Zeigler gave him the "tap on the snout" that brought him to bay.—The Jewish New Year was duly observed on Monday by our Hebrew citizens.—Mr. Mat, White, of Hertford, called yesterday. He manifested deep interest in the Fair.—C. L. Pettigrew, of Plymouth, R. W. Winborne of Winton, W. D. Pruden of Edenton, Hon T. G. Skinner of Hertford, W. B. Shaw of Shawboro and L. D. Starkey of Norfolk, are attending our Court.—We had a pleasant call from A. H. Mitchell, the popular Business Manager of the Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer*.

The great quantity of waste matter to be hourly and daily removed from the system renders it of susreme importance that the stomach and liver be kept in perfect order. Laxador accomplishes this. All druggist sell it at 25 cents a package.

When your child has been attacked with diarrhœa, colic or stomach disorders, do not delay the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup one instant.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Elizabeth City have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany and puzzles.

Among the many societies organized by the spirit of Christian love, (whatever the division of creed,) there is one that Cousin Eveleen thinks should be adopted every where—The S. N. E. S. (Speak No Evil Society.) The members carry in their pockets small cards on which are printed three suggestive questions: "Is it true?" "Is is kind?" "Is it necessary?" A careful considera tion of these questions will prevent a great deal of idle gossip—innocent at first, but often by repetition converted into cruel slander. "Many a gentle spirit has been wronged by idle speech."

Here is our promised letter.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 8th, '87.

Dead Cousin EVELEEN: I have been reading about the wonders achieved by "mere mechanics." Of course all our Boys and Girls know about the wonderful clock of Strasburg Cathedral and know that if they ever visit Europe that is one of the "great sights" to be seen; but the new clock completed in 1885 in the Black Forest, Switzerland is said to surpass even Strasburg's horological wonder. (I know the Boys and Girls have dictionaries, and I don't mead to write baby talk!) This new clock is three and a half metres high, two and three quarters broad, and shows the second, minute, quarter hours, hours days, weeks, months, the four seasons, the years, and leap years until the last sound of the year 99,999 of the Christian era.

Sixty separate statuetts strike the sixty minutes; like the clock at Strasburg the Twelve Apostles appear, also statues representing the Seven Ages of Man modelled after the description of Shakespeare,

During the night a statue, representing a watchman and moved by the mechanism of the clock, salies forth and blows the hour upon his horn. At sunrise, chanticleer appears and crows naturally as life. Once a year, on the first day of spring the cuckoo comes out and makes his call.

The works are set to move to produce a musical tone, which is described to sound like the murmuring of a flute.

In this day when the question seems to be "What practical use can I make of my education?" and how can I make what I know how to do contribute to my everyday support, perhaps it would be well for those who feel conscious of a mechanical power in themselves to consider the results of one mechanics work achieved by Christian Martin of Villingen, Switzerland. Go and do likewise—whoever can.

Respectfully
I. R.

A lovely boquet was received last week from Mrs. A. L. Pendleton; many thanks. Each fragrant flower conceals a thought, And angel tongues have they; To hearts that grieve as blessings sent, They breathe sweet sympathy.

Answer to Fannie's Enigma selected by M.

"Never put off till to-morrow
The things you can do to-day
Never let pleasure borrow
And hour that pain must pay
Though a storm on your path seems brewing
And clouds obscure the light
Whatever you deem worth doing
Is worth doing with all your might."

This clipping for the Band of Hope Boys.

"If I were a man who didn't like whiskey
I'd make the saloon keeper think it was risky
To sell to the boys and on Sunday not close,
And I'd shout Prohibition right under his nose"

Surely after all that has been said and written about the evil effects of Alcohol to the rising generation, if they go wrong after all, they will merit the reproof written on Dante's terrible gate, "Ye knew your duty, and ye did it not."

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF SEP 14

To Enigma by Fannie—Whatever thou doest, do with all thy might. To Enigma by M.—Be just and fear not. To Double Letter Enigma by Jael Wye—Prince's Feather. To Charade by Rex of E. City. Crows-feet.

ENIGMA
By Rex of E. City.

I am composed of 18 letters.
My 3 4 5 6 7 sound of feet marching.
My 13 16 17 18 natural feminine adornment.
My 4 17 7 2 very good exercise to do.
My 7 2 6 12 13 we are never prepared to meet.
My 3 11 14 Chinese beverage.
My 4 6 9 15 (1) 5 a kind of lottery.
My 7 16 7 7 8 a paternal appellation.
My 1 10 6 13 14 16 7 motto of Americans.
My whole is my advice to our Boys and Girls,

CROSS WORD ENIGMA.
Selected,

My first is in bower;
My second in cower;
My third is in power;
My fourth is in lower;
My fifth is in dower;
My sixth is in tower;
May my whole be always good of you.

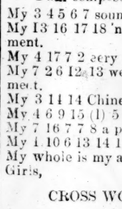
CHARADE.
By Fannie.

Somebody tremble my first to hear,
When he goes a courting the 'sweetest dear."
My second may be of water or land
Either round or stright or smell or grand.
My whole breaks dishes every time,
Tears the school-boys clothes, makes the vexing rhyme,
It always to blame in doors, or out,
Whether at home, or at festive rout.

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

No. 1. Behead a beauty and leave a measure of cloth.
No. 2. Behead the name of one of the apostles and leave the name of a Massachusetts senator.

'RELUS.
By Emma F. Dixon.
S T or M.
T H.

ROYAL

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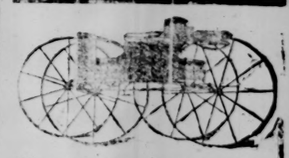
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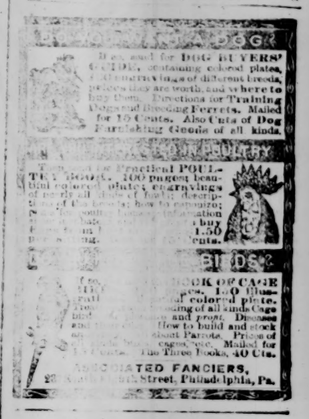
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Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Flies.
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The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
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Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
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Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

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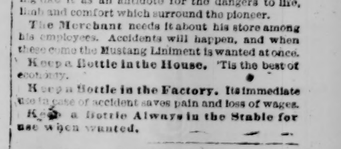
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A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Centenary Celebration of the United States Constitution.

Grand Industrial and Military Parades in Philadelphia.

The Centenary of the United States Constitution was celebrated at Philadelphia in a style of extraordinary splendor on Thursday, the opening day. The streets were crowded at an early hour with the thousands of guests who had come to participate in and witness the ceremonies attending the celebration. The lowest calculations place the number of visitors at 200,000.

After 10 o'clock the civic and industrial pageant started from Broad and Dauphin streets and marched to Broad and Moore streets, a distance of about four miles, and then countermarched to the starting point. Along the route a continuous line of observation stands had been erected, and these were filled at an early hour by thousands of persons who had paid for the privilege of occupying the seats. Thousands of others lined the sidewalks, while the windows of the buildings and the stoops were packed with people.

Three triumphal arches spanned Broad and Chestnut streets. The principal one was erected in front of the Lafayette Hotel, almost opposite the main reviewing stand, which was to be occupied by the President and party upon their arrival. It was sixty feet high. Upon the arch were thirty-eight shields with the names of the States of the Union thereon. Surmounting the arch was a mammoth device consisting of an American eagle and a stand of national colors.

The other two arches were about thirty feet high. On the summit of one were the busts of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland.

Section A of the Grand Review stand was reserved for the Governors of the States with their staffs. Among them were: Governors Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Biggs, of Delaware; Green, of New Jersey; Larrabee, of Iowa; Gordon, of Georgia, and Beaver, of Pennsylvania. On this stand also were Senators and Representatives in Congress, many of whom were present; the Commissioners of the various States and Territories, thirty-three of whom were present; the Diplomatic Corps, the foreign Consuls, and specially invited guests of the Commission.

The civic and industrial parade, illustrating the advancement of industrial arts and sciences during the century, eclipsed anything of the kind ever known. Floats to the number of 300 each bearing a representation of some particular branch of industry, were in line, 150 bands of music, 12,000 men and 3,000 horses.

Col. A. Louden Snow, the Chief Marshal, rode at the head of the procession, accompanied by his staff, numbering fifty aids, a standard bearer and two trumpeters.

Next came the United States Marine Band, followed by a beautiful banner representing Columbia, pointing to the past with one hand and to the present with the other. The former was represented by old implements and conditions, and the latter by those of to-day. The banner was drawn on a car, attached to which were six horses.

The parade from this point was divided into twenty-three divisions, each under the charge of an assistant marshal and his aids.

The first division was headed by the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. This body made a beautiful display. A gayly decorated wagon bearing banners inscribed with appropriate mottoes came first, followed by a band and a number of tableaux on floats typical of the great events of the Revolution, and representing the people of the different nations which make up the population of this country. These were costumed in the garb of their native countries. A handsomely decorated temple with thirty-eight ladies at the portal, representing the States of the Union, Uncle Sam, the Goddess of Liberty, and the thirteen original States represented by the Daughters of America in costume, and a float on which stood representations of the schoolhouses of to-day and those of the days of the nation's infancy, surrounded by school children, were next in line. The remainder of the division was made up of the National and State officers, and the visiting camps of the Sons of America in full regalia.

The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, the oldest industrial association in the country, comprised the second division. The association was incorporated over 150 years ago. The feature of the displays by this division was a miniature Grecian temple containing thirteen Corinthian columns, representing the United States of the Union of 1787. This was a duplicate of the original exhibit of the Carpenters' Company in the parade of the year 1787, which commemorated the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Following this was a fleet bearing another temple of the Grecian Doric order, intended to be emblematic of the present grand Union of States. On each column was a shield bearing the name of each State. The members of the Carpenters Company followed in carriages.

The third division was devoted to the display of agricultural implements of ancient and present times. Next came a representation of the flouring mills of 1760 and 1814, and an illustration of the present mode of manufacturing flour.

The typographical fraternity made up the fourth division. Illustrations of the different modes of printing were given. This division displayed a tableau of the well-known engraving: "The First Proof." A float on which was given an illustration of the manner of making type in olden days and that of the present followed. Next came a number of floats containing ancient and modern presses. Then followed a display by the paper trade.

Division No. 5 consisted of delegations from the various educational institutions of the United States. The Indian Training School of the United States was represented in this division. Several mounted Indians from the West rode at the head of this procession dressed in the par phernalia incident to Indian warfare.

Division No. 6 was composed of the building trades. Every branch of that industry was represented.

Division No. 7 was a representation of saw, engine and tool work.

Division No. 8 was composed of the Old Volunteer Firemen's Association. Twenty-three visiting companies were in this division.

The brewers made up the ninth division, and exhibited the progress made in the art of brewing.

Division No. 10 was devoted to an exhibition of coining by the United States Mint representatives and the workings of the Post Office. Eleven hundred employes of the Mint and Post Office were in this division.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle, 5,000 strong, made up the eleventh division.

The twelfth division was a display of the products of the textile industry.

The thirteenth division was taken up by a display of the silk industry.

The clothing trade composed the fourteenth division.

The fifteenth division was a display by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, showing the progress made in the mode of traveling.

The progress of the shipping industry was displayed in the sixteenth division.

The seventeenth comprised the Government display. Models of the first steamboat that ever crossed the Atlantic and the old man-of-war Hartford were displayed in this division; also models of a number of other vessels.

Division No. 18 was a display of the electric light companies.

Divisions Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 were made up of civic societies and displays by miscellaneous trades.

In one of the last named divisions the carriage formerly used by George Washington was drawn by six white horses.

An Indian band of nineteen pieces and nine platoons of Indian cadets, who marched in remarkably good step, was one of the features of the parade. As they passed the reviewing stand they were repeatedly cheered.

A breakfast to the visiting members of the United States Supreme Court in the Academy of Music and a public reception to Governor Beaver were the only outside affairs apart from the big procession.

The Presidential party, consisting of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Secretary Bayard and Mr. and Mrs. Lamont, arrived in the evening from Washington. They were met at the train by the Reception Committee, and, escorted by the City Troop, were driven to the Lafayette Hotel.

Among those who attended Governor Beaver's reception in the evening were President Cleveland, ex-President Hayes, General Sheridan, and Governors Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; Sawyer, of New Hampshire; Rice, of Minnesota; Wilson, of West Virginia; Lloyd, of Maryland; Forraker, of Ohio; Buckner, of Kentucky; Larrabee, of Iowa; Biggs, of Delaware; Bodwell, of Maine; Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Ames, of Massachusetts; Green, of New Jersey; Scales, of North Carolina, and Davis, of Rhode Island.

A reception given by the Catholic Club to Cardinal Gibbons was also attended by President Cleveland, Governor Beaver, and many other distinguished people. At midnight, after the President had returned to his hotel, he was serenaded by the German Maennerchor Society. The singers also left a handsome basket of flowers for Mrs. Cleveland.

On the following day (Friday) the grand military parade occurred. In the forenoon President Cleveland held a reception at the Commercial Exchange, and afterward reviewed the procession from the grand stand. Many of all the States were represented in the procession by bodies of military, and the streets were impassible with spectators. After the parade Mr. Cleveland attended a dinner given by the Clover Club, and in the evening there was another hand shaking reception in the Academy of Music, at which Mrs. Cleveland was present.

The real celebration jubilee occurred on Saturday. The ceremonies began at 11 o'clock in Independence Square. Following was the programme as arranged:

Opening chorus, two thousand children from the public schools; divine invocation, Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York; hymn, chorus of boys; introductory address, Hon. John A. Kasson, President of the Constitutional Centennial Commission; song ("Appeal to Truth") chorus of 200 men; address, on taking the chair, by the President of the United States; patriotic song, boys' chorus; memorial oration, by Justice Miller, Senior Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; song, "Hail Columbia," chorus of 300 voices, with new words contributed by Oliver Wendell Homes; recitation of a new national hymn, contributed by F. Marion Crawford, by Professor Murdoch, with chorus of men's voices; prayer, Cardinal Archbishop Gibbons, of Maryland; song, "Star Spangled Banner," men's chorus; benediction; march, United States Marine Band.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

Figures From Commissioner Black's Annual Report.

General John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions, in his annual report, makes a number of suggestions as to changes in the pension laws. The report shows that there were at the close of the year 406,007 pensioners, as follows: 294,445 army invalids; 85,010 army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 3,281 navy invalids; 1,975 navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives; 1,064 survivors of the war of 1812, and 10,831 widows of those who served in that war; 7,503 survivors of the war with Mexico, and 895 widows of those who served in that war. There were added to the rolls during the year 55,194 new pensioners, and 2,707 whose pensions have been previously dropped were restored. The names of 17,677 pensioners were dropped. The aggregate annual value of all pensions is $52,824,041, an increase of like value for the year of $8,118,833. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $73,465,581, an increase over the previous year of $9,699,750. The amount paid to 44,016 new pensioners during the year, upon first payment, was $25,166,990; 1,000,000 pension claims have been filed since 1861, and 676,948 have been allowed; 55,194 original certificates were issued, a greater number than ever before in one year. The Commissioner asks for two additional Chiefs of Division at $2,000 each per annum, fifty additional clerks at $1,200, and fifty additional clerks at $1,000 each per annum.

Following are the estimates for the next fiscal year: Salaries, $2,144,330; investigation of pension claims, $525,000; repairs and improvements to building, $65,540; pensions, $75,000,000; examining surgeons, $1,000,000; pension agents and agencies, $212,400. Total, $79,045,270. The appropriation for the last fiscal year was $78,701,250.

O'BRIEN'S ARREST.

The Irish Home Rule Leader and Editor in Custody.

Mr. O'Brien was arrested in Dublin Sunday while seeing Mr. Labouchere, the editor of London *Truth*, off on the steamer.

Mr. O'Brien spent the day at Ballybrack with Messrs. Dillon and Harrington. He received a telegram from Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Brunner, requesting him to accompany them to London. Mr. O'Brien, accompanied by Mr. Harrington, went on board the Kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the invitation to go to London, when a detective met him and said he would not be arrested if he pledged himself not to go to England.

Mr. O'Brien refused this condition, when he was taken into custody and escorted to the Imperial Hotel by the detective, who informed him that he could stay there all night if he would give a promise that he would not make a speech.

This promise was not given, and Mr. O'Brien addressed a crowd from the balcony of the hotel. In the course of his brief remarks he said:

"So long as there is breath in my body my voice will not be silent until I am gagged. I am proud to suffer for Mitchelstown. When in Kingstown I was told that I would not be arrested if I did not undertake to go to England. That shows that the government is beginning to fear us in England."

Mr. O'Brien in an interview on the subject of his arrest, said he had no intention of going to England when he boarded the boat. He merely went there to see Mr. Labouchere. As to making a speech at the hotel he said he had no idea of doing so until the detective mentioned it. He was taken to prison at Cork, and confined in a small cell.

ROUTED BY FILIBUSTERS.

A Detachment of 300 Soldiers Repulsed in Cuba.

While in ambush some miles from Matanzas, Cuba, the other afternoon, just after landing, the band of Cuban filibusters that recently left Key West, Fla., were attacked by a detachment of 300 Spanish soldiers. The latter were repulsed, leaving three dead and carrying five wounded, the result of the dynamite bombs thrown by the filibusters. Four of the Cubans were wounded, but not at all seriously, by shots from the soldiers. The expedition party then made its way into the interior, and private advices received from the leader by a representative of the cause at Key West announces that they have joined those who went there previously. It is believed that certain Spanish sympathizers, the property of a wealthy Cuban Home Ruler, had supposed to be engaged in the fishing trade, saiting out of Havana and frequently seen in American waters, are really doing a profitable business smuggling aguardiente one way to the Florida main land and carrying arms and reinforcements to the Cuban revolutionists on their return to Cuba from Tampa and Key West. Two Spanish gun-boats have been cruising in sight of Key West.

A LONG TRANCE.

A Woman Who Has Been in a Cataleptic State For Ten Months.

Mrs. John Herbert, the now celebrated cataleptic, confined in St. Joseph's Hospital at Joliet, Ill., and who has been in a continuous sleeping trance or cataleptic state now ten months, remains about the same, with the exception that she talks more than when her case was last written up. Her talk is principally about something to eat. She is continually craving her meals, but her appetite has not improved any. The eyes still remain closed, the muscles rigid, and the joints stiffened. She stands in any position she is placed in, like a statue, till moved, and the limbs will remain in any position in which they are placed until changed. She has but slight sensibility to pain, and is a perfect human automaton. Sometimes she cries, not aloud, but with seeming suppressed grief. At other times she smiles, but never laughs audibly. She has become a great curiosity. People come for miles to see her, and on Sundays the place is crowded like a museum.

THE FLOOR GAVE WAY.

Fatal Accident at a Revival in a Tennessee Church.

A terrible accident is reported from Needmore, a small village in Tennessee. Rev. J. M. Carter and Dr. Logan were to speak there in favor of prohibition. When they arrived they found a big revival in progress, and did not speak. The revival was being conducted in a two-story church building, the upper floor being used for church purposes and the lower floor given up exclusively to school purposes. There was an immense audience in the upper story listening attentively to the exhortation of the minister, when suddenly the rear floor gave way with a crash, carrying sixty or seventy people with it. The fall was thirteen feet, and hardly one of them escaped injury. The injured were quickly rescued from the wreck, and three of them found to be seriously injured. One man was fatally hurt. Every physician in the country was immediately sent for, and the work of relieving the injured promptly begun.

VERY OLD PEOPLE.

ASENATH MILLER has just celebrated her 100th birthday at St. Charles, Ill.

ROBERT CROTTY died in his old home at Prospect, Ohio, recently, of the heat, at the age of 103.

THE postmaster at Cleveland, Ga., Uncle Ed. Stephens, is ninety years of age, and spry enough to do all that is required of him.

JAMES PRESTON, of Shenandoah, is enjoying the society of his third wife. He is ninety-two years of age, and is the father of thirty-six children.

PROBABLY the oldest persons in Texas was Grandma Mitchell, who died recently at Pilot Point, aged 105. She never wore glasses, and she walked half a mile to church on Sunday before her death.

ANARCHISTS DOOMED.

Chicago's Seven Bomb-Throwers to be Hanged.

Their Sentence Confirmed By the Illinois Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court at Ottawa on Wednesday morning delivered an opinion in the Chicago Anarchist's case, affirming the judgment of the court below. The executions are to take place November 11th, between nine and four o'clock.

At 9:30 o'clock Justice Magruder began the announcement of the decision. There was a general feeling that something important was about to happen. Justice Magruder appeared flushed and nervous as he entered the court room. The cause of his excitement was made plain a few moments later when Chief Justice Sheldon turned to him, and, in a voice which would have been inaudible, save for the stillness which pervaded the room, said: "Justice Magruder, have you any announcements to make?" The Justice responded: "In August Spies and others against the people of the State of Illinois, No. 59, advisement docket——." The Chief Justice nervously turned the leaves of the court docket to the case indicated, when the Justice read the decision of the court in the Anarchist case:

"In this case the court orders that the sentence of the Superior Court of Cook County of the defendants in the indictment—August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, A. R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg—be carried into effect by the Sheriff of Cook County on the 11th day of November next, on Friday, between the hours of ten o'clock forenoon and four in the afternoon, on that day. The judgment of the court was unanimous."

The opinion was written by Judge Magruder, of the Chicago District, and is an exposition of the law governing the interpretation thereof by eminent jurists in this country, as well as of the courts, bearing upon the alleged and real errors in this record. In his work he was helped by each of the other six judges, who made him their spokesman, and through him expressed their unanimous decision. The opinion covers 225 pages of closely written manuscript and contains about 56,000 words.

The Anarchists had no counsel at Ottawa to represent them before the court as the decision was announced, and no steps taken in their behalf. They have fifteen days in which to file a motion for a rehearing and thirty days from the close of the term to file a petition in support thereof. This will not act as a stay of sentence, and they will have to show very strong grounds before the court would consent to the issue of a stay of execution until a rehearing could be had next term.

The trial of the anarchists for the murder of policemen in the Haymarket at Chicago, ended on August 20, 1886, when seven of them, viz.: August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg, were convicted of murder. Sentence of death was passed on these October 9, and an eighth one, Oscar W. Neebe, was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. A stay of execution was granted November 25, 1886, pending the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, which has just been handed down.

"The only remaining course for us to pursue," said Mr. Black, of the counsel for the Anarchists, "is to take the case to the United States Supreme Court. I shall immediately go before the Supreme Court at Ottawa and ask for reasonable time to secure a certified transcript of the record for presentation to the Supreme Court at Washington. Such proceedings are rare, but I have no doubt of the court's decision on that point."

The News Heard By the Anarchists.

The first official information that reached Chicago was a telegram from the court clerk at Ottawa to the States Attorney's office saying: "Anarchist cases affirmed; execution November 11."

Mr. Purcell, of the State's Attorney's office, ran at once to the jail with the dispatch. Following on his heels was a messenger carrying telegrams for August Spies that had been sent from Ottawa by an agent of the Anarchists. The turnkey, who took the despatch to cell 25 and shoved it through the bars, lingered a moment to watch the effect it would have on Spies. The Anarchist took the message, glanced firmly at the turnkey, and then withdrew to the darker end of the cell. In two minutes or so he called gently to the old man who sits as death-watch outside the barred door, and asked him to send the yellow telegraph sheet to Parsons. From him it went to all the others and at last reached Neebe, who is only under sentence of imprisonment.

Newspaper men had been rigorously shut out from the condemned men, and all observations had to be taken from the outside of the cage, about ten yards from the cell door. It could be seen that each of the condemned men made ostentatious efforts at coolness and bravado. They took seats at their cell doors and read newspapers and books and smoked cigars, and once Lingg, the bomb-maker, whistled.

Their wives and friends had been with them for an hour during the morning, but about thirty minutes before the news came they were excluded and the prisoners locked up, each one by himself. Sheriff Matson had remained away from the jail. By his orders, during the night the guards had all been doubled. Including the Court Sheriff there were twenty of the Sheriff's men on duty, ten turnkeys and guards that are on regular duty at the jail, and six policemen who patrolled the alleys on the outside. Captain Schaack brought with him four detectives who were stationed in the jail courts. Upon Captain Schaack the protection of the jail devolves. He professes to experience no uneasiness from any attempts to break into the jail, and says he has taken every precaution.

LATER NEWS.

THREE sets of triplets competed for President Cleveland's $10 prize at the East Aurora (N. Y.) fair, and several colored babes were entered for Governor Hill's $25 prize.

THE New York Republican State Convention, held in Saratoga, nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, Frederick Dent Grant; Controller, Judge Jesse Lamoreaux; State Treasurer, James H. Carmichael; Attorney-General, James A. Dennison; State Engineer and Surveyor, O. H. B. Cornell. The platform adopted denounces Cleveland's administration; favors a protective tariff and the civil service reform laws; demands a fair election in every part of the country; denounces the "flippant, sneering language of President Cleveland's vetoes of the pension," bills and his Confederate battle flag order; calls for the establishment of laws and regulations to "prevent the coming to our shores of disreputable and undesirable persons," favors the restriction of the liquor traffic and the protection of genuine dairy products; calls for cheap transportation and sympathizes with Ireland in its struggle for home rule.

THE twenty regimental and battery monuments built by the State of Ohio to mark the positions of Ohio troops in the battle of Gettysburg were dedicated on Wednesday. Governors Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Foraker, of Ohio, were present.

EX-GOVERNOR LUKE P. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is dead, in his seventy-first year.

A FOURTH man has died of wounds received during the fight with constables at Mitchellstown, Ireland.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO., a big New York firm in the metal trade, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, with liabilities of half a million.

THE first national convention of the new American party was held a few days ago in Philadelphia. About 2,000 delegates from all parts of the country were in attendance.

NICHOLAS T. KANE, Congressman-elect of the Albany (N. Y.) Congressional district, died in Troy the other night.

THE annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Detroit.

AN ex-Confederate reunion at Mexico, Mo., was attended by a large number of soldiers who fought on both sides. A barbecue, for which 100 cattle had been killed, ended the day's festivities.

A HORSE grazing on the banks of Higgins' Lake, Mich., saw Mrs. Charles H. Pettit and her little daughter drowning, jumped into the lake, swam out to them, made them understand that they were to take his mane, and then carried them safely to the shore.

WATER is so scarce in some parts of Northern Illinois that the rabbits and coons come boldly up to the farmyard watering trough to get a drink. Many of these wild animals, by their frequent visits, appear to have lost all their fear of man.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

A PRELIMINARY organization of the new American party has been made in Pittsburgh.

THREE men were buried alive under 120 feet of earth by a cave-in at the new aqueduct, Yonkers, N. Y.

THE Governor of Connecticut has received from Colonel Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, the old battle flag of the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers, captured at Plymouth, N.C., in April, 1864.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad's roundhouse, machine shops, five locomotives and six tanks were destroyed by fire at Lewistown, Penn.

C. B. IDE, a Sunday-school Superintendent of Glens Falls, N. Y., and bookkeeper of the First National Bank, has confessed to stealing $18,000 of the institution's funds.

HERR MOST, the Anarchist leader, wanted to declare his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States in New York a few days ago; but as the questions put to him regarding his allegiance to the laws of this country were unsatisfactory, his application was refused.

South and West.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has written a letter favoring local option in granting liquor licenses.

A "LEAGUE OF PERSONAL LIBERTY" is being organized in the Western States to counteract the rapid spread of Prohibition sentiment.

LIZZIE ABBOTT, aged eleven years, committed suicide at New Smyrna, Fla. She admitted to her mother having taken strychnine, and said: "Mamma; I am tired of living; I want to go to papa."

JOHN T. ROSS (colored) was hanged at Baltimore for the murder of Emily Brown, a white woman. The object of the murder was to secure the body and sell it for dissecting purposes.

A TREMENDOUS flood has swept away twenty miles of track of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Arizona.

Two persons were killed and a number seriously injured by the falling of some rickety old sheds in New Orleans.

A GANG of carpenters were erecting a trestle forty-five feet high at the Mudfork Mines, near Nelsonville, Ohio, when the whole structure fell and all were thrown into the gully. Three men were instantly killed and four seriously injured.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FAIRCHILD, of the Grand Army of the Republic, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

THE official vote of the late election in Texas, just published, is: For prohibition, 129,273; against prohibition, 221,627; majority against prohibition, 92,354.

FOUR men were killed and sixty-one seriously injured by the upsetting of a construction train carrying 287 laborers near Lake Ivanhoe, Col.

Washington.

A TREASURY AGENT'S report on the Alaskan seal fisheries says 50,000 sealskins have been unlawfully taken the past season by marauders.

THE International Medical Congress ended on Saturday. Resolutions complimentary to the President and Mrs. Cleveland were passed.

THE President has pardoned Thomas R. Knight, John A. Brooks and Henry Patz, of Arkansas, convicted of murder. He was satisfied that rashness, not malice, influenced the crime.

Foreign.

THE Alfred Adams, a British Columbia sailing vessel seized by an American revenue cutter for unlawful sealing in Alaskan waters, escaped by a trick. A prize crew of only two men was placed on board the captured vessel, and her captain was ordered to proceed to Sitka. Instead, after parting company with the revenue cutter, he coolly sailed for Victoria, British Columbia.

A LARGE number of officials and merchants have been arrested at Vienna for connection with extensive frauds on the Custom House.

ANOTHER person died from the effects of injuries received during the rioting at Mitchellstown, Ireland, making three victims; and two others were not expected to recover. Fifty-four constables were under the doctors' care, and 150 civilians were injured.

FIRE destroyed the British ship Clyde, from Leith for Quebec, in mid-ocean. The crew was rescued by a passing vessel.

A FRENCH smack reports the loss of a vessel with fifty hands in the English Channel.

SIR CHARLES YOUNG, the well known English playwright, author of the successful drama, "Jim the Penman," is dead.

DURING a hurricane off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland fourteen men belonging to the Nova Scotia schooner Maria were lost.

MOONLIGHTERS killed one constable and mortally wounded another near Ennis, Ireland. Five moonlighters were captured.

THREE soldiers at Trapani, Italy, were sent to perform disinfecting duty, and were assailed by a mob, who tried to force them to swallow carbolic acid, which they had been sprinkling about the streets and houses. One of the soldiers imbibed the liquid, and soon afterward died in horrible agony. The other two refused to drink the acid, and were killed.

THE British bark Balaklava, from London bound for San Francisco, lost ten men in a heavy storm.

THE National Prison Congress has been in session at Toronto. Questions relating to the condition of prisons and prisoners were discussed.

HOME RULERS KILLED.

The Police Fire Upon a Large Crowd in Ireland.

Mitchellstown, Ireland, where the case of the British Government against Mr. William O'Brien, the Irish editor and Home Rule leader, under the Coercion act, was to have been heard on Friday, was crowded all day with civilians, police and soldiers. Mr. O'Brien did not appear in court to answer the summons. The service of the summons was proved, and the Judge granted a warrant for Mr. O'Brien's arrest.

An open air indignation meeting was subsequently held. Mr. Henry Labouchere, the London editor, and others made speeches denouncing the British government for its course in regard to Ireland.

The meeting in Market square was attended by 7,000 persons. Messrs. Dillon, Brunner, Labouchere, John Ellis, Gill, Condon and O'Shea were present. A government reporter, with an escort of police, tried to push to the front. The crowd resisted them with sticks and stones. The police then made a charge against the crowd and were repulsed by men on horseback.

Mr. Condon tried to pacify the crowd. Mr. Dillon advised them to treat the police with silent contempt, because home rule was nearly won, and then the Irish forces would be under the control of the people instead of, as now, in the hands of their enemies. The row was renewed, however, and reinforcements of police, who had been driven up from the barracks, fired into the crowd. Two men were killed and several others were wounded. One of the wounded has since died. The police next charged and dispersed the crowd.

Fifty-four constables were treated for slight injuries.

SLAIN BY A BULL.

A Farmer Knocked Down and Gored to Death in His Own Pasture.

Farmer Lyman, a resident of the southern part of Downers Grove township, Illinois, was gored to death a few days since by a bull. Mr. Lyman and another man went into the pasture to look at some cattle, when the bull attacked his owner and gored him in a horrible manner. His companion escaped to a barn, and he and another man mounted horses, armed themselves with pitchforks and galloped back to the rescue. They were too late, however, for Mr. Lyman was dead. The bull stood near the mutilated body, bellowing angrily. His eyes were rolling, froth was dripping from his mouth and his tail was lashing the air. The horsemen charged upon him with the pitchforks, and after a stubborn fight he ran away. Returning to the body of Mr. Lyman, the men found it terribly mutilated and disfigured. One ear was torn off and he was nearly disemboweled. Mr. Lyman's companion says that when the infuriated bull first knocked his victim down Mr. Lyman lay still, and the animal simply walked around his prostrate form, pawing and bellowing. It was then that the eye-witness ran for a horse, thinking that Mr. Lyman would lie still until he should arrive armed. It is supposed that Mr. Lyman got up, and that the act was the signal for the animal to renew the attack, which resulted in the death of Mr. Lyman.

IN Salem, Ill., a flock of 150 sheep were overtaken in their pasture by fire. They at once made for a knoll in the field, and there bunched themselves, with the lambs in the middle, and began moving in a circle, treading the weeds and grass into the dry earth until the fire was out.

THE people of Switzerland, by a vote of 252,791 to 127,474, have approved a law which gives the Government the sole right to manufacture and sell spirituous liquors.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

COLOROW, the Ute Indian chief, weighs 300 pounds.

ZOLA, the French novel writer, makes $60,000 a year.

KING KALAKAUA used to peddle bananas in Honolulu when he was a boy.

THE Tichborne claimant is "managing" a liquor saloon on Chatham Square, New York.

KING WILLIAM of Holland, who is now seventy-one, is reported to be dying by inches.

THE Poet Laureateship of Edinburgh, the poet, intends to retire from active ministerial life, after fifty years' service.

D. O. MILLS, a New York millionaire, is having a $7,000 bronze door made for the $30,000 tomb he is building at Tarrytown.

HON. C. F. H. BIELEY, of Volusia, Fla., devotes his spare time to the culture of figs. He is said to have the finest fig farm in the United States.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE is very fond of birds, and has in his study dozens of them in cages—mocking birds, canaries, robins, blue birds and others.

THE fortune of George Westinghouse, Jr., the Pittsburg inventor, is estimated at $9,000,000. He ranks with Edison in the success of his numerous inventive achievements.

MRS. KILPATRICK, widow of the late General Kilpatrick, Minister to Peru, is on her way to this country with the remains of her husband, which are to be buried at Deckertown, N. J.

CHEVREUL, the distinguished French chemist, celebrated his 101st birthday at Paris recently. In the afternoon he visited the Agricultural Fair, and in the evening attended a banquet.

BROWN GOODE, the late Professor Baird's successor as Fish Commissioner, is a brown-haired, shaggy-bearded man of 36. He dresses free and easy in clothes that never fit, but he knows trout from codfish.

MRS. CLEVELAND declined Mayor Hewitt's invitation to visit New York and present flags to the fire department. The declination was on the ground that her husband had not been included in the invitation.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND writes all his letters and addresses with his own hand. He tried dictating to a stenographer some time ago, but found that it bothered him, and that he could do his work much more satisfactory in the old-fashioned way.

MRS. NANCY BAKER, a resident of Westfield, N. J., is ninety-eight years old. She manages her farm herself, and when one of her employes neglects his work or does it carelessly, she follows him up and does it herself, mowing, hoeing or whatever it may happen to be.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

NEW YORK is threatened with a great surplus of theatres.

THE melograph has been invented, by which a person can improvise on a piano and have the music recorded.

SIR CHARLES YOUNG, the author of "Jim, the Penman," is dying slowly in London from a complication of diseases.

MME. NIEMANN RAABE, the great German comedienne, will appear at the Star Theatre, New York, on January 2d.

MRS. LANGTRY has replaced Charles Coghlan with Maurice Barrymore as her leading man for the coming season.

THE first Italian woman who sang in public in England was Francesca Margherita de l'Epine, who appeared in various operas in 1603.

MESSRS. ROBSON AND CRANE, during their ten years' partnership, have paid in royalties to American dramatists nearly $45,000.

MABEL STERLING is the name of a Kentucky girl who proposes to come forth as a star this season. She is described as young and handsome.

MLLE. TERESINA TUA, the celebrated violin player, will make her first public appearance in America at Chickering Hall, New York, on October 17.

MME. ADELINA PATTI does not begin her South American tour, under the management of Mr. Henry Abbey, until some time in the Spring, and after Lent.

THE tenor, De Rege, engaged for the next season at the theatre in Cologne, while out bathing with a lady a short time ago on the Main, was drowned with his companion.

THE German Government has issued the order that lowers the pitch of all orchestras and pianos a full half tone. This brings the standard pitch of France and Germany the same.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

KANSAS estimates that its annual poultry and egg crop is worth $1,500,000.

THE electric light is now being used in the Scotch fisheries with great success.

ENGLISH statisticians now figure a population of 28,000,000 for England and Wales.

THE value of property annually destroyed throughout the world is put at $200,000,000.

THE Salvation Army now has in Great Britain 5,037 officers, 2,088 corps, and 500,000 converts.

FOUR hundred carrier pigeons have been provided for the mobilization of the French army corps.

THE raids of the English sparrow on the late wheat crop are complained of in various parts of the country.

A CALIFORNIAN has discovered that corncobs dried and ground fine make an excellent powder to pack fruit in.

AMERICAN whalers in Hudson Bay kill the animals with bomb lances charged with dynamite, and an attempt to prevent this practice will be made.

THERE are now in New England 191,000 people who can neither read nor write; in Pennsylvania, 222,000; and in New York 241,000, while in the United States there are nearly 6,000,000 who can neither read nor write.

THE vision of "a mountain of iron and a valley of coal" has induced an iron and steel company of Workington, Eng., to determine to establish a duplicate of their works about fifty miles from Seattle, Washington Territory, near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

SEVENTY-TWO years ago Robert Tirrell, of Rhode Island, then a soldier in the British army, deserted and came to America. The old man, who is ninety-three years old, has just received a pardon from the granddaughter of the King he deserted, and is going back to the old country to die among his kinsfolk.

ONE would suppose that the wearing of an immense broad-brimmed hat would obviate the necessity of carrying a sunshade. But it doesn't—if the shade is an elegant and costly one.

THE Chicago *Herald*, in a few well-chosen sentences, disposes of Ives, who "aspired to be a greater Gould or a more resplendent Vanderbilt." Ives for a time traveled at a thundering gait toward the hundred-million goal. In various ways he had secured $20,000,000 assets, but liabilities managed to keep up with the procession, and suddenly the crash came and Ives went down. "Legitimate trade," says the *Herald*, "lawful profits, enterprises within the lines of conscience, never piled up a fortune of a hundred millions within a single lifetime. Several such fortunes, and numbers of others scarcely less tremendous, have been accumulated since the civil war, but by what methods? The few who have achieved this questionable success are they who have plucked the fruits of corrupted legislation, a debauched judiciary and unrighteous public subsidies. The oppressed majority have paid the fiddler, and are paying for this unholy dance of multi-millionaires which now goes merrily on."

CHARLES E. JACKSON, of Halifax, Fla., has a pet snake that catches rats. Recently he heard a racket in the cupboard under the stairs, and opening the door he found the snake had captured a rat, and was trying to swallow its nose first. The rat was alive, and strenuously protested against going into such a hole, using his feet to catch hold of the floor or other surroundings. The snake was wiser than the rat, however, and would raise him up a foot or two in the air, and in that position continue the swallowing process, dropping down again to the floor to rest occasionally.

FISHERMEN LOST.

Disastrous Storms Sweep the Coast of Newfoundland.

A Heavy Loss of Life Reported Among the Fishing Fleet.

The fishing schooner Geraldine, at Canso, N. S., from the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, besides having her decks swept, lost fourteen dories and everything movable. One man, named Nicholas Ash, was lost. The Geraldine reports great loss of life among the hand-line fishermen on the Grand Banks by the recent fierce gales.

Captain Jamieson, of the Geraldine states that the most violent and destructive of the storms occurred on the 3d, and caused great havoc. Early in the morning there was no indication of an approaching storm, and at 5 o'clock all the dories of the Geraldine, sixteen in number, set out for the trawls. Then there was only a light breeze from the southeast. Two hours later the barometer showed signs of the approach of dirty weather, and guns were at once fired as a signal for the fisherman to return on board the vessel.

All the boats but one succeeded in reaching the schooner. In that boat was Nicho as Ash. Though only a short distance away when the signals were fired, he had not time enough to return before the storm descended and swamped his boat and he was lost.

As the Geraldine tore along before the storm many other fishing vessels passed her, all adrift and showing signs of having suffered from the gale. Many flags were at half mast for the loss of men, and the number of the victims of the gale must have been horribly large. After the weather had moderated, the Carrie C. Miles, of Provincetown, Mass., was spoken, leaking badly.

A large number of dories were seen bottom up, and Captain Jamieson states that the loss of life is enormous. He says he has been going to sea for twenty years, and that this is the most severe storm of all his experience.

A GOVERNOR DEAD.

California's Chief Executive Dies After a Long Illness.

Governor Washington Bartlett, of California, died on Monday at his residence in Oakland, after suffering several months from Bright's disease and having been partially paralyzed about the 1st of August last.

Mr. Bartlett was born at Savannah, Ga., sixty-three years ago and became a citizen of California in 1850, settling at San Francisco, where he published the first daily newspaper issued in that city. Nine years later he was elected County Clerk, and in 1870 he became Harbor Commissioner. He was elected Mayor of San Francisco in 1882 and was re-elected at the end of his first term. Last year he defeated Mr. Swift, the Republican, candidate for Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor, H. W. Waleman, who succeeds him, is a Republican.

IN New Mexico there are found fewer persons than in any other Territory who are inclined to agitate for admission into the Union as a State. The population is there, and it has increased 25 per cent. during the past year; but the judgment of the most sagacious residents is that there is too little American and too much Mexican blood for sisterhood. At present the Mexican population arrays itself solidly in a political campaign. In the Legislature business is conducted in the Spanish language, and a Mexican priest is chaplain, and sits at a desk during the session, keeping his eye on the boys.

Marvellous Little Moxie.

The Moxie craze is the latest, and it bids fair to last, as the physicians say it takes the place of stimulants, and tonics, leaving no reaction. Consequently, its place cannot be filled. The medical world, it is said, have been waiting for some one to discover its like, as stimulants are only a temporary relief, and are eventually as destructive to nerve force as overwork and exhaustion. Stimulants and medicines never cure nervousness or nervous exhaustion. It is said the Moxie does at once. Stops the appetite for liquor, and satisfies the nervous system as well, at once, leaving only the best results.

THERE are only four localities where mercury or quicksilver is found in abundance. These are California, Austria, Almaden, in Spain, and Peru. Cinnabar is found reddish rock of which mercury forms a part, when ground very fine, serves as a beautiful red paint.

"The Blood is the Life."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood